

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LXII.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 29TH JULY, 1905.

No. 5

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Epitome.....	61
Leading Articles:—	
The Chinese Din	62
M. De Witte's Appointment	62
Our Overworked Directors	63
China's Position	63
The 12-Inch Mark VIII. Guns	64
Hongkong Legislative Council	65
Hongkong Sanitary Board	65
Supreme Court	68
Italian Convent Prize Distribution	69
Canton Notes	70
Viceroyal Proclamation Re Gambling	71
The Trade of Foochow	71
The Abolition of the Cat	71
Bad Weather Anchorage	72
Dowie and the Chinese	72
The Shaukiwan Murder	72
The Increased Cost of Meat at Hongkong	72
Loss of the "Rohilla-Maru"	72
The Pekin Syndicate Ltd.	72
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. Dividend	73
Chinese as Boycotters	73
China and Manchuria	73
Rescue from Drowning	73
Disobedient Firemen	73
Anglo-American Commercial Agreement.....	74
Commercial	74
Shipping.....	76

BIRTHS.

On 4th July, at Liaoyang, Manchuria, the wife of the Rev. Geo. DOUGLAS, M.A., of a daughter.
On 15th July, at Mokanshan, the wife of A. W. DANFORTH, of a son.
On 23rd July, at Shorncliffe Garden road, Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. C. SCHROTER, a son.

MARRIAGES.

On 17th July, at Kobe, Bishop WILLIAM MOWAT LAW, to MARY, widow of the late ALBERT SMITH.
On 17th July, at Shanghai, EDWARD CUTFORTH to EMILY CLARA MARTIN.

DEATHS.

On 1st June, at Swanage, Dorset, SARAH URSULA, wife of ROBERT H. WESTALL, late of Foochow, China.
On 10th July, at FRENCH Shanghai, SUZANNE, wife of E. THEIS, aged 20 years.
On 14th July, at Peking, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. MAYERS, H. B. M. Legation.
On 21st July, at Pukhtun, Surrey, H. W. DAVIS, formerly partner in Messrs. Linstead and Davis. By telegram.
On the 27th instant at No. 131, Wanchai Road, SEVERINA (AMY), the dearly beloved wife of HENRY DIXON, Superintendent of the Money Order Office, Hongkong.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The English Mail of June 30th arrived, per the ss. *Malta*, on Wednesday, the 26th instant.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

It is said that eight million yen's worth of coal has accumulated at Saseho.

Manila tradesmen are complaining at the growing competition by Government's prison labour.

Many Tientsin stores now have plate glass windows and awnings. There were none four years ago.

The suggestion is being made that Japan should hold a World's Fair to inaugurate the coming era of peace.

It is officially announced that the creditors of the American Bank at Manila will get at least forty per cent. of their money.

The Federated Malay States Geologist comments on the enormous deposits of China Clay in Perak, which are practically undeveloped, and suggested that a paying local industry could be established.

The Chinese gentry in Tientsin have petitioned the authorities to prohibit mixed acting at the theatres, and also mixed audiences, separate theatres being provided for female actors and also for female audiences. This is because since mixed acting came in vogue, the poorer classes have been educating their girls for the stage instead of marrying them, as they can make money through them. The Tientsin Magistrate has issued a proclamation embodying the above petition.—*Tientsin Times*.

Thus says the *Chefoo Daily News*, speaking of those who admire the Japanese:—"Of such is the kingdom of Japan worshippers. Defective in vision, frothy in intellect, blatant, ridiculous and insane in their mouthings, they present a spectacle of which their contemporaries may be ashamed, but which, nevertheless, is a dangerous condition at the present period of the world's history." Those who like Japan's good points are also described as "strutting about with chrysanthemums in their button-holes, and vacuum in their craniums."

Members of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps and others will regret to learn of the death of Gunner Arthur Newberry, which occurred at the Military Hospital on the 25th July. For sometime past Newberry suffered from paralysis of the liver, and was removed to hospital on Thursday last. For the past year and ten months deceased has capably filled the position of storeman to the Volunteer Corps, and was very popular with the members thereof. After nearly 21 years service in the army he was entitled to retire on pension in November of this year. The funeral will leave the military hospital this afternoon.

A coolie was taken to a certain district Police Station on suspicion of being in unlawful possession of two bags of rice sweepings and a small quantity of rice. He informed the Inspector on duty that he had been sweeping the hold of the s.s. *Machew*, and had been given the goods in exchange for his labour. Subsequent inquiries by the police verified the coolie's statement, and absolute proof of the truth of same was furnished by the letter of the ship's comprador, received at the station, which ran:—"Who is the coolies for working on board had stop back and taking two bags of sweeping to short one."

It is announced that the Hongkong Branch of the Imperial Bank of China will be closed at the end of the present month.

The Cheang Mow S.S. Co., Ltd., held its first (statutory) meeting at Shanghai on July 20th. Business was proceeding "in a satisfactory manner."

The Chinese Empress-Dowager and the Emperor are reported to have decided that no member of the Grand Council must be over 60 years old. This is very un-Chinese, and is probably a hoax.

The entire length of the Formosan Railway is 251 miles, of which the northern section (105 miles from Keelung to Hakkoko) and the southern section (136.7/10 miles from Takao to Koroton) are opened to traffic. The interval of 9.3/10 miles is covered by a light railway, forming a portion of the trunk line. Tickets are, however, issued for the through journey, which occupies some 18 hours. The distance between Taiph and Tainan can be covered in 15 hours. But the railway between Hakkoko and Koroton, including two large bridges and seven tunnels, will take at least two or three years to complete.

A Peking dispatch reports that Viceroy Tsén Ch'un-hsuen, of the Two Kuang provinces, has sent a long dispatch to the Waiwup strongly supporting the opposition of the gentry and merchants of the various maritime and riverine provinces to the proposed new Chinese Exclusion Treaty. Viceroy Tsén further asks the Waiwup to stand firm and declares in relation to the proposed boycott on American manufactures that should the United States seek to get the Imperial Government to coerce the gentry and merchants into stopping the boycott, the reply should be that there is no law in China to compel the people to purchase any special quality of goods and "the Imperial Government cannot compel the people of China to raise a boycott if they did not desire to do so."—*N.-C. Daily News*.

The report on the foreign trade of Korea for the year 1904, by Mr. Harrington, acting British Vice-Consul at Chemulpo, is issued. The total value of the trade amounted to £3,441,178, as against £1,827,281 in 1903. The increase of £1,613,897, or 21.8 per cent., looks large, but it was wholly in imports, which amounted to £2,736,383, against £1,859,876 in the previous year, a gain of £876,507. On the other hand, the exports have declined from £967,505 in 1903 to £707,795 last year, a decrease of £259,710. If, however, re-exports, £60,945, and gold exports, £511,396, are included in the above, the total exports amount to £1,208,156. The total trade figures constitute a record, and the expansion in trade is, as Mr. Harrington remarks, especially interesting, as it has occurred during a period of war. In the territory under Japanese control, thanks to the exemplary conduct of the Japanese soldiers, the war has benefited the Koreans considerably, especially the farmers, who have found a ready market for their produce in the Japanese commissariat department. What is perhaps of greatest interest is the proportion of British trade with Korea. It is difficult to arrive at exact figures, but it is satisfactory to note that cotton goods and railway plant of British origin show up very favourably. British steamers entered during 1904 numbered 53 of 108,694 tons, as compared with seven of 15,115 tons in 1903.

THE CHINESE DIN.

(Daily Press 24th July).

People with sensitive tympanums, who have noticed and deplored the unnecessary noises of China, would no doubt read with some interest the ingenious explanations evolved by Mr. ALLEYNE IRELAND in an extract published in the last issue of this journal. Mr. IRELAND reviewed the fire-crackers, the gongs, the shouting, and the other noises everlastingly resounding in this island and in China, and then endeavoured to show why these things should be. The purely hypothetical nature of these explanations seems easily discoverable, and, indeed, it is admitted that they are nothing more than speculations, although the writer seems to believe that in them truth may lie concealed. When it is suggested that the high tone of Chinese conversation is to be accounted for by the badness of Chinese roads, there is considerably more plausibility than truth, we think; for although it is admitted that many or most of Chinese roads require walking in single file, which would cause two conversing pedestrians to shout to each other, according to Mr. IRELAND, we remember quickly that similar conditions are present in Japan, where the conversational voice is by no means an approach to the Chinese bellow. "Walking thus," according to the theorist, "means that peripatetic conversation must be loud to be audible." We can only repeat that it is not observable in Japan, where there are countless paths through the padi which cannot be traversed by two abreast, and where even the ricksha coolies quarrel sotto voce. As for the noises of Chinese cities causing the Chinese to talk in the loudest tones they can command, it would naturally be expected that the people of other large cities would be similarly affected. Yet in London, where the roar of traffic might be supposed to cultivate among the people the Chinese voice, there is a uniform alto which never rises to the stentorian tones of the north countrymen in quiet villages where there are no city noises and no narrow roads. Mr. IRELAND advanced still another "reason why the Chinaman shouts instead of speaking in what we should recognise as a conversational tone." He says that most Chinamen are deaf through the practice of shaving the small hairs inside the ears. Here again we have to direct his attention to Japan, where the common tonsorial practice is to shave or rather pluck the hairs from both ears and nostrils. Supposing that the absence of these auricular excrescences were to weaken, instead of, as seems more likely, to strengthen the faculty, we are confronted by the fact that the Japanese sense of hearing is very acute as a rule, and conversation carried on by them in a tone much less distressing to refined ears than the distracting sounds produced by the Chinese gossips. Then again, comes a more far-fetched explanation still, in which we are treated to a picture of a China where "mutual suspicion is the most striking characteristic of the whole people" and where a man who retires into a corner to whisper with a friend lays himself open to all sorts of accusations. Hence, "the aim of every Chinaman is to say nothing during the whole course of his life which cannot be heard by everyone within a radius of fifty yards." Humorously as this point is put, it is meant apparently as another explanation of the extraordinary yelling habit of almost all Chinamen, high or low. When a European habitually pitches his conversation in a voice that rises above the rest, it is usually un-

derstood that he is ill-bred, and has the defective qualities of low-breeding. He is an egotist of the worst type, self-opiniated, hectoring, self-conceited, and, to use a well understood idiom, "unclubable." We are aware that the Chinaman has been well endowed with a good self conceit, that he is not of the humble and meek sort who are to inherit the earth some day; and we do not see any sufficient reason to go hunting much further afield for explanations of a characteristic that is unfortunately too painful to be a subject for successful jesting. The Chinaman, let us say, is noisy because he is simply inconsiderate of the feelings of others; and the habit of raising the voice is one of the most catching.

M. DE WITTE'S APPOINTMENT.

(Daily Press, 25th July).

It does not speak well for the approaching Peace Negotiations at Washington that Count MOURAVIEFF should at the outset be made to tell a childish fib. He has resigned, so the telegram informs us, the post of Russian Plenipotentiary on the score of illness; and M. DE WITTE has been appointed in his stead. M. DE WITTE, it is notorious, was all through opposed to the policy which brought on the war with Japan, and possibly his appointment was solely against the personal wishes of the Tsar. At all events the Tsar has done his best to smother him; but like Jack-in-the-box he evidently has a trick of appearing when least desired, and least expected. Still it would have been more reassuring had the truth been told, that Count MOURAVIEFF's appointment failed to satisfy any one in Russia, and a rather embarrassing change had to be made at the last moment. Many unacquainted with the inner spring of Russia's recent diplomacy have found in M. DE WITTE's appointment an indication that the Russian "Government" is at last beginning to sincerely desire a peaceful solution of its difficulties, and that the new appointment is an indication of returning consciousness. For our own part, it seems to savour somewhat too strongly of the dose of poison which legend tells us was administered by Queen ELEANOR to the Fair ROSAMUND. M. DE WITTE had his own ambitions. He recognised the fact that Russia in her strivings after territory had been neglectful of her own internal progress; and he made gigantic efforts to introduce home industries. He succeeded to a very considerable extent. He pointed to the example of Japan. Here, he pointed out, a nation had suddenly acquired western methods of industry and had entered successfully into competition with the most advanced nations. Why should not Russia do the same? But he went too far. He forgot, as Mr. WOLFF VON SCHIEBRAND, a writer decidedly sympathetic with Russia, has pointed out, the differences between the two countries. "Japan had had a very old industry, generally diffused and brought to the highest point, though in methods differing radically from western ones. Japan's population is one of the most diligent and ambitious on earth. Her agricultural conditions are sound, and none of the peculiar difficulties have confronted her in bringing about an industrial transformation from which Russia suffers and suffered. Besides, the lower class Russian has not the nimble intellect and the quick powers of the Japanese, nor has he the latter's bold initiative."

But more than this, Japan fell on prosperous times. There was an immediate opening for her industries, and she was thus

able, without the necessity of going abroad, to feed from her own internal resources the first beginnings of her new undertakings. She was fortunate in her first attempts, and this gave her confidence to go on. Russia had no such advantages: her people had never been industrious: they did not take kindly to industrial life; and, what was perhaps worse, they were heavily handicapped by having, on all sides but one, peoples far more advanced in these arts than herself. The exception was the most dangerous of all. Lying east of her European territories ranged a vast area of fertile steppes thinly inhabited, but capable of development; and Russian statesmen, and M. DE WITTE amongst the number, conceived that could she only get possession of those territories and keep them to herself, there would arise an unlimited demand for those commodities that she could supply. The world, it is true, has never yet succeeded in making a compulsory trade remunerative; but Russian statesmen are not generally students of history, and above all of industrial history. Trade begets trade, and where egress is throttled circulation becomes impossible. This is the lesson Russia has proved incapable of learning. Instead, she has been seeking to force Russian trade and Russian industries into regions which she has herself hermetically closed; and this is the policy to which M. DE WITTE stands irrevocably committed. A consideration will show that it is directly conducive to war, and was the real reason why Russia overran Manchuria, and was hoping to extend her influence over China. It is quite true that, personally, DE WITTE would have preferred peace, but that does not alter the case. His policy could only be carried out by continually enlarging the capacity of the receiving vessel, and this could only be done by recourse to arms. And this fact must have been evident to him had he paused to think. This is plain if we come to consider the industries evoked. Referring to our former authority we find:—

Between 1894 and 1899 some 927 stock companies were chartered by the Russian government, their joint nominal capital being 1,420 million (rubles). Industrial production rose correspondingly; from 1877 to 1887 it increased almost fifty per cent. But within the five years of 1892-1897 under WITTE it climbed up to 1,816 millions. Between 1894-1899 WITTE expended in the construction of railways and the manufacture of rolling stock a matter of 1,273 millions. The two statistical facts are intimately connected with each other. A very large portion of Russia's new industry was, and is to-day, dependent on government railroad construction. The swelling of Russian industry produced, of course, new revenue—import duties, excise taxes, commercial dues, stamp duty, revenues from increased postal and telegraph facilities, &c. This gave an increased revenue of 236 millions (rubles)."

But the worst of these artificially hatched industries was that they had no foundation in the wants of the nation. They were primarily intended for easing the construction of railways, and railways were built everywhere with or without any justification from anticipated traffic. Naturally they did not pay—were in fact a heavy charge on M. DE WITTE's financing ability. The government wanted iron, to move about and control its overgrown army; it wanted iron to build ships to carry out its programme of advancing its frontiers; it wanted chemicals to manufacture its explosives; it needed cement to strengthen its fortresses; so the FINANCE MINISTER, with a light heart, found all these things. Such light-

hearted finance could not in the natural course of events run on for ever. It had an unusually short course in Russia. Large profits were, indeed, made on paper; shares rose to high premiums, and some stocks divided sixty per cent as profit. On October 31, 1899, M. DE WITTE declared Russia's finances to be in a brilliant position, sounder, he said, than those of France or England! In 1900 the house of cards collapsed; in October "panic reigned at the St. Petersburg bourse." The life blood of this huge edifice had been money borrowed from France in a moment of temporary trustfulness. Europe lost some ninety millions sterling in this "sieve of the Danaids."

M. DE WITTE had, however, been successful in his way: he had found the road to the pockets of Europe. Year by year the indebtedness of Russia mounted up—how high in the multiplicity of published statistics, each report differing by millions from its neighbour, we are unable to discover. This has been the charm of his finance; it added to vulgar money borrowing the romance of the turf. Russia's debt, according to the most moderate estimates, exceeds 750 millions sterling; some on equally good premises place it at 1,400 millions sterling. Now it is very evident that this supposed facility of M. DE WITTE is really the quality which has sent him to Washington in the place of Count MOURAVIEFF. Japan has announced plainly that she must have an indemnity and Europe, with some very questionable precedents staring her in the face, has been unable to blink the propriety of the claim. Since M. DE WITTE's eclipse at the Russian Exchequer, no successor has exhibited the same art in charming the nimble rubles. Rumour places the amount likely to be requested at some 100 millions sterling, and, although this is but a flea-bite to the 1,400 millions already standing at the wrong side, Russia's good financiering friends look foolish, and wonder what "poor dear" Russia will do. Evidently the appointment is but the last resource of a ruler who has brought his country to the very brink of destruction, and now stands irresolute looking into the abyss. In the days of his prosperity none stood higher in the councils of his fickle master than M. DE WITTE; but he had attempted the impossible in his aerial flight and, like BELISARIUS, he had discovered the meaning of a sovereign's disfavour, and been relegated to scullion's work. So in the old times was BELISARIUS treated by an Autocrat. So, too, was he recalled in the hour of sorest need to save Rome; but the same causes were at work to defeat his efforts as are now working the fall of Russia; and the Eternal City became the appanage of the redoubtable TORILA. The appointment of M. DE WITTE is really a council of despair, not a sign of returning common sense.

OUR OVERWORKED DIRECTORS.

(Daily Press, 26th July.)

Probably there was never before in Hongkong a legal suit, so petty and unimportant in itself, that attracted so large a share of public attention and caused so much comment, as the unsuccessful claim of the Hongkong Hotel Company's late *chef* for wrongful dismissal. Of the merits of the case proper we have nothing to say; but several important side issues seem to call imperatively for comment. The letter in our correspondence column to-day, which we have published only in response to urgent requests, suggests a discussion with a much wider bearing than its author intended.

It seems to us that whether the secretary of a public company is permitted to devote part of his time and energy to other business is a matter solely for his employers to decide. The shareholders are the actual employers, and if their representatives on the Directorate do not agree with them, they have it in their power gradually to remove these, and to elect others who will act more amenable to their wishes. It often happens that by permitting a useful man to engage in other occupations, his services are secured for really less than their value, while by dividing them, he secures, perhaps, more than their monopolised value would have been. In such case it is obviously mutually advantageous to allow such an arrangement. On the other hand, if an employer or corporation can afford to pay a sufficiently large remuneration to retain exclusively the services of an able man, and does so, it is no hardship to expect of him that he should devote all his efforts to benefiting his paymasters. The case of the Hongkong Hotel, and Mr. OSBORNE's connection therewith, touches, however, a far wider area of the commercial field in Hongkong than the separate interests of the Wharf and Godown Company, or of the Hotel Company. The questions asked in his case may well be asked in the cases of most of the gentlemen who act as directors of public companies in this Colony. Now that there is a growing distrust of local stocks, it is natural that there should be comments on the management, and queries and theories as to the causes of visible effects. Why does a company that admittedly earns over twenty per cent. pay a dividend of ten? Why does the prosperity of one corporation hang upon another? Columns could be filled with questions that are constantly being asked; and the Judge of Libel Actions would be busy if only a title were published of the things that are said when money and investments are the topics of verandah debate. One thing that is invariably said is that the number of directors is far too small in proportion to the number of companies. One man has far too many irons in the fire, and though, *malgré le spirit of the adage*, it is not he who suffers, the owners of the irons complain. We are advised not to put all our eggs in one basket; but it is possible to go too far to the other extreme. It is impossible to give so many baskets the attention they require. Guinea-pigging in its local form means that important business is being left to somebody, perhaps less capable, who has more time than the man who rushes from one board meeting to another. As Mr. OSBORNE has put it, in the Supreme Court, "any fool can judge carrots," and it occurs to us that any fool can sit at a table for a few minutes, hold up his hand when told, and afterwards sign documents put before him. The ideal director should do a little more than that; and, curiously enough, Mr. OSBORNE has gone the right way to set a good example. Just as he invaded the hotel pantry, when he had reason to believe it was time for somebody to see into things, so the ideal director would visit the godown or the wharf, or peep into the mill, or pass through the shop, and use his eyes and his brains, instead of listening to a report and "minuting" it as satisfactory, as recently happened in the case of an increased death-rate. For his vote either way is the "minute" the company director makes, and he ought to have a little more reason for his acts than just something he may have heard. The answer will be offered that there are managers and other officials appointed to look into these things; but if

everything be left to them, the *raison d'être* of the Directorate is gone. The manager could easily declare the dividend and pass the vote of thanks: the Directorate, in addition to those tasks, is expected to manage the manager. We have said that Mr. OSBORNE was setting a good example to local directors, and we have said that the man with too many irons in the fire cannot make a good director. The inconsistency is more apparent than real. The good example was in establishing the fact that useful results are possible when directors really direct their attention to the interests of the shareholders. He proved our other point by deposing in Court that he could only spare ten minutes a day. We suppose that the hotel directors receive, with their fees, and free tiffins and dinners, the equivalent of something like \$80 or \$90 a month, which is not such poor pay for ten minutes a day. Obviously, the temptation is for a man with the necessary qualifications to undertake more of such duties than he can properly discharge. That there are cases in Hongkong of men who occupy such an improper position cannot be denied: but again we have to admit that it is the shareholders, and they only, who are to blame. They grumble among themselves, they write to the papers, but they go on electing and re-electing men who already have too much to do. It is a flattering tribute to the abilities of these gentlemen, but it is no more fair to them than it is to the investors whose money should be more profitably turned over.

CHINA'S POSITION.

(Daily Press, 27th July.)

However we look upon it, it is impossible not to feel a considerable amount of sympathy with China. On all sides we find her exposed to the gibes and pranks of upstart nations who seem in her eyes but creatures of a day, and everyone of these has a panacea for her supposed ills, which they are, one and all, prepared to administer without care or thought for her feelings. China is, in fact, very much in the position of a patient with a new disease brought to a hospital; every attendant physician has his own remedy which he is prepared to administer at any risk, and the person of all others the most interested is just the only one whose feelings meet with no regard, as if he were the denizen of another world without human feelings, or anything akin to human feelings. As we have said, we have our sympathies, and China shares very considerably in them. Still, the situation is not altogether without its ludicrous side; the more so as the situation is very much of China's own bringing about, and the complaints and lamentations which she herself is just now uttering to unsympathetic Powers are very much of the same nature as those ignored by herself when she had the means of refusal. The three principal Powers at the moment on China's horizon are of course, America, Russia and Japan. I ree states more diverse in their ways and interests could hardly be conceived,—and yet they all agree in one thing, and that is ignoring China's wishes and feelings. They are all deeply interested in her well being. In fact their whole conduct is the outcome of the most benevolent care for her best interests; the patient need really have no fear for the result; the pain undergone in the operation, they assure her, pierces each of them to the heart,—but (there is always a 'but' in these considerate matters) her recovery depends entirely on her submitting herself to their directions.

Japan has been engaged in deadly contest over China's *disiecta membra* of Manchuria. She and Russia have made the war one *a l'outrance*, and being so, both combatants are ill disposed to have their attention distracted by any damages inflicted on an outsider who comes in the road. Under the inspiration of the United States, who have assumed the position of bottle-holder, both Japan and Russia professed themselves willing, should nothing better appear in sight, to respect "the neutrality of China." Naturally China asked, "What is neutrality?" The reply was akin to that of the showman to the enquiring boy. At all events, it did not commit either belligerent to much; and China, so long as she contented the party momentarily in front, was committed to nothing. Neutrality was, in short, the exercise of neutral functions, and it was for China to find out what they were, and not make herself objectionable by asking questions. China on the whole, jogged of course by Japan, whom she found on the winning side, contrived to make a very fair neutral, and wrote able despatches concerning the duties of interned neutrals. Outside nations naturally nodded their heads in approval; for had not China's action saved them a deal of trouble?

So far so good, but a second fit comes on. America approaches the two belligerents, suggesting they have had about enough of punishment between them; the two agree so far as to name their umpires. China, not unnaturally, conceives that the bone of contention being her property, she is concerned and requires representation. "What cheek!" both the rival hospital surgeons cry out. "The patient wants to dictate his treatment. Of course," they add, "the patient must know that the whole treatment is for his good; so he must trust us. Is it necessary to explain to him that he is in safe hands, whose only anxiety is for his recovery?"

But not alone Japan and Russia have this answer ready. America, whom China in her distress had trusted, is equally obdurate. China had made a treaty with the States when, in a moment of gush, both had declared that they were men and brothers. True, neither quite meant it, but that is beside the question. Now, China thought that under the treaty she was entitled to make America her home whenever she felt in the humour, and America thought in so many words she was going to "plant the Shining Cross on China's hills." Sometimes, when individuals come to reflect on their after dinner speeches, they discover what fools they must have been. At all events neither America nor China ever made the attempt to put in practice their lovers' vows. One passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, the other without any such formality excluded. But times change; circumstances compel China to open her doors just a trifle wider, and in America the Exclusion Act is, about to lapse. Under the circumstances China puts in her claim to have affairs amended; the American Government assures her of its kindest wishes, and that she may depend on it to look after her interests. But, says the proverb, soft words butter no parsnips, and China, when the times comes, reminds her of her case. It is, of course, the hospital treatment over again. "These patients," sighs the Secretary of State, and turns him over, but neglects to write. Now, as we said, our sympathies are very much with China, and doubtless she has made out a good *prima facie* case. But does China come into court with altogether clean hands? This is the rub. There is little doubt, looking back over the course of past events, that China has to a very considerable extent brought the trouble on herself. There was

a time when China loved to play pranks with her own engagements, and sought her means, by setting one of her friends against the other, of wriggling out of her promises. She has in turn played the game against all three with, it must be acknowledged, but indifferent success. It is doubtless convenient to forget the use she herself made of the Burlingame treaty. She would doubtless also wish buried in oblivion the compact with Russia, the only part of which remaining is that the sum of fifteen million sterling which she was to pay to Russia for enabling her to get rid of foreign (American and English) pressure at Peking, is still a charge against her. Altogether China has played her cards none too wisely, and she now, in the absence of all outside sympathy, has to submit to indignities against which she somewhat lamely protests. Altogether while the situation is undoubtedly hard, and while we are willing to acknowledge as a wholesome sign her somewhat tardy appeal to patriotism, we are not convinced that her attitude is altogether a wise one.

THE 12-INCH MARK VIII. GUNS.

(Daily Press, 28th July.)

In our columns some time back we printed an article upon the 12-inch Mark VIII. guns of the China Squadron, an article which distinctly pointed out, not only the causes of weakness—by reason of their construction—of these guns, but also the absolute necessity in matters pertaining to Naval Armaments of every weapon being of the latest and best. Should any defect be noticeable in any particular gun or class of guns then such defect should be attended to, the gun or guns removed from the ships in which they are mounted and fresh ones supplied in their places. Now this replacing is a matter for the keenest and most generous consideration. In the army it is considered that a General who can lay his hand upon the last reserve to throw into the firing line stands the best chance of winning. In the Navy, the Admiral who can lay his hand upon the last reserve gun may consider himself at an overwhelming advantage. In the case of our 12-inch guns it is noted that the *Navy League Journal* has drawn attention to the defects mentioned in these columns, laying stress more particularly upon the "short life" of accuracy they possess owing to weak construction and the erosion caused by cordite, the explosive in use with these weapons. Statistics give the lives of these guns at from 25 to 70 rounds instead of 150 to 200 as officially expected when firing full charges. Then ensue, as our correspondent pointed out in his well-informed article, cracked inner tubes and possibly drooping or even blowing-off of the muzzles. Since one general naval engagement would about cancel the usefulness of these short-lived weapons and demand an immediate replacement of them to enable the Fleet to keep the seas, the question of reserve guns becomes more and more important. Our reserve is reckoned at one gun per ship for these guns instead of, as we should have, a duplicate to each weapon (i.e., four per ship). It is pointed out that Japan had a duplicate of each heavy gun in reserve, knowledge of which fact renders the foreign estimates of Japan's fighting sea power before the last naval battle, extremely amusing. Nearly all estimates expressed distrust as to Japan's ability to successfully engage the Russians owing to the length of time her guns had been in use and the hard wear and tear upon the rifling during the bombardments in which they had been

engaged around Port Arthur. As a matter of fact, the probability is, that in the Tsushima Battle a great part of the Japanese guns were quite new, for it must not be supposed that a man of Togo's ability could have overlooked this fine old maxim of bringing up the "last" gun, which is practically applicable to land and sea warfare. It is, however, feared that with members of Parliament imagining that all our guns want is "a little adjustment," as has been stated in the House of Commons lately, and a nation led by such inadequately informed men, we shall find the "little adjustment" done for us; or, as the Americans put it, "some one'll fix our flint for us one of these days". The actual truth as to our requirements is, that we want stronger and more efficient guns, a better explosive and an adequate reserve of gun for gun throughout the Fleet. When these are supplied we may consider that the necessary degree of naval efficiency has been obtained.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held at the Council Chamber on the 27th July.

There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G.

Hon. COLONEL C. H. DARLING, R.E. (General Officer Commanding the Troops).

Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. SIR H. S. BERKELEY, K.C. (Attorney General).

Hon. Mr. L. A. M. JOHNSTON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Acting Registrar-General).

Hon. Captain L. A. W. BARNES-LAWRENCE, R.N. (Harbour Master).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).

Hon. SIR C. P. CHATER, C.M.G.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI, M.B., C.M., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. B. SHEWAN.

Hon. Mr. GERSHOM STEWART.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK.

Hon. Mr. C. W. DICKSON.

Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Clerk of Councils)

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBERS.

Colonel C. H. Darling and Mr. E. A. Irving took the oath and assumed their seats as members of the council.

FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I beg to lay on the table financial minutes Nos. 20/23. Two of these were not received in time to circulate with the orders of the day. I beg to move that the four be referred to the finance committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded. Carried.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, I have the honour to bring up report of the finance committee No. 4, and move its adoption.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was carried.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, I have the honour to lay on the table a minute as to the effect of Government market rents and slaughter house fees upon the retail selling price of beef and mutton. This memorandum was prepared for the information of Hon. members owing to certain comments made in the public press and elsewhere as to the effect of these market rents and slaughter house fees upon the price of food; returns of the subordinate court for the year 1904; Your Excellency's award in the claim of Messrs. Howard and Stephens (this award is the subject of a financial minute which will presently be laid before members); report on the assessment for the year 1905-6.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, I beg to move the first reading of a bill entitled:—

"An Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of two hundred and one thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars and twenty cents, to defray the charges of the year 1904."

The ATTORNEY GENERAL seconded the motion, which was carried.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, seeing that the whole of this supplementary provision has been already voted by council from time to time on the financial minutes adopted by the finance committee, it is desired, if no member has any objection, to pursue the second and third readings, when the bill can be dealt with by a committee of the whole council, and so got rid of to-day. I, therefore, beg to move a suspension of the standing orders.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I beg now to move the second reading of the bill.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL seconded, and the bill was read a second time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, I beg to move that the bill be referred to the finance committee.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL seconded and the motion was carried.

Council adjourned.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, at which the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. F. H. May) presided.

POLICE AND FIRE BRIGADE EXPENSES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in aid of the vote Police, Sub-Department—Fire Brigades, other charges, for the item repairs to engines, hose, &c.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—This is a sum which was really spent at the end of last year, but there was not time to include the amount in the financial year. The excess is due to the long drought and shortage of water.

The vote was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of thirty-six thousand and four dollars and thirty-four cents (\$36,004.34) in aid of the vote miscellaneous services—other miscellaneous services, for award to Messrs. Howard and Stephens:—

Award	\$35,729.00
Interest thereon from 1st September, 1898, to 1st August, 1905, at 7 per cent.	17,294.79
	<u>\$53,023.79</u>

Deduct amount paid on 29th

August, 1903

and

Interest thereon up to 1st

August, 1905

17,019.45

Total

\$36,004.34

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Hon. members have had that award before them, which I think fully explains the expenditure they are now asked to recommend.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN—Did Messrs. Howard and Stephens accept this as a final settlement?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—We have not yet offered them the amount, as it has not yet been voted.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN—I mean whatever was awarded, did they agree to it as being final?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL—They will surely accept this amount. It is open to them to take it or leave it or get nothing.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN—They will take this no doubt; but will they ask for more?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—They may, but they are not likely to get any further consideration. I think it will probably be the end of this somewhat troublesome dispute.

The vote was agreed to.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY LIABILITIES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) being the salaries, &c., of surveyors and other liabilities for the Kowloon-Canton railway.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—This item is to provide the necessary expenses for the survey

which is at present being conducted in connection with this railway.

Agreed to.

COMPENSATIONS FOR RESUMPTION.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of thirty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-nine dollars (\$35,499) in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, being compensation to the owners of Kowloon Marine Lots Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 for resumption of portions of the lots for the purpose of widening Salisbury Road.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—This widening of the road is to improve communications at Kowloon by giving access to the new ferry pier, and it will be necessary to widen the road throughout to a width of 100 feet.

Agreed to.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The committee next considered this bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Explanations are contained in the supplementary estimates, and I hope members will find them sufficiently full. You will see in columns "provisionally voted." That means that those sums were voted during last year by council, and it is now necessary to legalise all those votes by this bill.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN—There is a big underestimate made in the store account of the public works. Surely it is misleading to say you will only spend \$100, and then spend \$118,000.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—That is simply to keep the item on the Estimates. It is not in any sense an estimate of the amount required.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—The expenditure is really estimated on the cost of the works in hand.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN—When you estimated you must have known that the cost of works would be more than \$100.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—It is merely a matter of accounts. It would not be satisfactory to estimate for \$100,000 when we do not know what particular works we are going into.

Hon. Mr. SHEWAN—Curious thing to call it an estimate.

Hon. Mr. STEWART—When will the items about increased cost of postal service come in?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—They will come in next year with the other supplementary works.

RESUMPTION OF COUNCIL.

There being no further questions council resumed, His Excellency taking the chair.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Sir, I have the honour to report that at a meeting of the Finance Committee just now held, financial minutes Nos. 20/23 were considered by the committee, also several items on the supplementary appropriation bill, and the committee were unanimously agreed to recommend that all the votes be passed. I beg to move that financial minutes 20 to 23 be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded. Carried.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I beg to move that the council resolve itself into a committee of the whole council to take into consideration the Supplementary Appropriation Bill clause by clause.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL seconded and the motion was carried.

Council then went into committee on the bill, and considered it clause by clause.

On resuming the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the third reading, and that the bill be passed and become law.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL seconded, and the motion was carried.

Council adjourned *sine die*.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 25th July in the Board Room. Dr. F. Clark (President) presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice President), Major Josling, Dr. Pearce, Mr. E. Irving, Mr. F. J. Badeley, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chü Pak, Mr. H. W. Slade, Mr. A. Rumjahn, and Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands (Secretary).

RE THE HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS.

Consideration of the recommendations of the committee appointed to consider in what case

buildings should be allowed to exceed a height of 76 feet, was deferred until the next meeting.

APPLICATIONS.

A large number of applications were considered and dealt with on their merits.

LIMEWASHING RETURN.

The report furnished stated that since last meeting 40 houses had been limewashed in the eastern district, one in the central, and 64 in the western. Three prosecutions in the latter district resulted in three fines, totalling \$30, being imposed.

Mr. RUMJAHN—Could not these prosecutions have been prevented?

The PRESIDENT—In regard to your inquiry, the houses were visited on the 16th June, when the limewashing was found to be not properly carried out. A letter was sent to the owner on the 20th June calling attention to the fact. On the 30th June the premises were again visited and nothing further had been done. A further visit on the 1st July disclosed the same state of affairs, and the Medical Officer of Health on that report gave instructions for the prosecution of the owner. I don't think the board could do any more than they have done, and that is in addition to the advertisements in the press with regard to limewashing.

Mr. RUMJAHN—Was the defective work pointed out to the owner?

The PRESIDENT—Yes. As I just explained, a letter was sent to him on the 20th June which specified the particular parts which had not been done properly. The prosecution did not ensue until the first week in July, fifteen or sixteen days afterwards.

RAT RETURN.

For the week ending the 15th inst. 576 rats were caught, of which 30 were found to be infected; of the 532 caught for the week ending the 27th inst., 33 were found to be infected.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 24th July.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE.)

A QUESTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Re Tong Loo, plaintiff, and Li Fung, Li Kum, Li Seung, Liu Chau, partners of the Tak Heung, and Tak Heung defendants, and in the matter of the issue between the said Tong Loo, plaintiff, and Li Fung and Li Seung, defendants.

Mr. H. N. Ferrers (instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing), represented the defendants.

Mr. Ferrers explained that the issue to be tried was whether Li Fung and Li Seung were partners in the Tak Heung or not. The plaintiff had obtained judgment against the above-named defendants, and now two of them protested that they were not partners. The principle of the judge would be to give a decision upon fact, not so much on law. The Tak Heung was a family concern, a refreshment saloon in Yaumati, where business had been carried on for some years. The partner Li Chau was the uncle of Li Fung, Li Kum and Li Seung. The firm appears to have got into difficulties and resorted to borrowing money to relieve them of their responsibilities. After a while the lenders asked for the return of their capital, whereupon it was found, as is usual, that two of the partners, who were the moneyed men, had disappeared. They were Li Fung and Li Seung. Their reason for leaving the Colony was that their mother, who lived in some remote village in Kwangtung, was ill. When the sons got into difficulties, naturally the mother's health failed, and they were forced to abandon their financial obligations here, and hasten to their mother's bedside. Here they remained for some time, the mother having died in the meantime. Before they returned to Hongkong the plaintiff had been active, and had obtained judgment against the firm, and attached the firm's property. Then, thinking they had fulfilled their obligations to their mother, the two defendants returned to Hongkong. They went to no less than three

advisers before they raised the point of not being partners, and that issue was to be tried to-day.

Mr. Pollock—I can say of my own knowledge that some of my friend's statements are incorrect. One of the solicitors came to me, and then this defence was raised.

The Chief Justice—I do not think it is relevant.

Mr. Ferrers thought it would be if he could prove the point was not raised until the third adviser had been consulted. The delay in bringing up the defence was explained by the domestic tragedy which had called them away. The evidence he proposed to call was somewhat lengthy. During the time the firm was carrying on business, a fire occurred which destroyed the books and papers, which would have proved beyond doubt who the partners were. However, the safe of the firm which had been in the hands of the Court officials had been opened, and documents of material value to the issue had been found. These, with the oral evidence, would place the question beyond doubt. Money had been lent to the firm on the representations of the two defendants that they were partners and he would call the senior partner of the Tak Heung to prove that the defendants were his co-partners.

Evidence was led and the case adjourned.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

ERNST WOHLFARHT V. HONGKONG
HOTEL CO., LD.

The hearing of this action, in which the plaintiff claimed from the defendant company the sum of \$1,000 for alleged wrongful dismissal, was continued.

Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon) represented the defendant company.

For the defence Mr. Looker called Mr. E. Osborne, a director of the hotel company.

In March, 1903, you went home to England?—Yes.

Had you previously discussed the question of engaging a chef with the other directors before going home?—Yes.

And it was arranged that you were to get one?—Yes.

As a result the present agreement was entered into with the plaintiff?—Yes.

Tell us what took place at your interview with the plaintiff?—He came to my lodgings, and we had a conversation which lasted about three-quarters of an hour, in which I explained to him exactly what was required. I told him we did not want a man to come and cook himself, as our Chinese staff was quite capable of doing that; but we wanted an experienced chef, not only to make things better, but to keep the Chinese up to the mark. I explained to him the circumstances of life in Hongkong, the heat in summer, the probable opposition of the Chinese, and every other drawback I could think of. I told him he would be under the direct orders of the manager and that so long as he performed his duties to the satisfaction of the directors, he would practically be left alone. If he did not fulfil the expectations of the directors he would be told so, and given an opportunity of remedying matters; then if he still continued not to give satisfaction, he would be dismissed. He appeared to be anxious to come. I told him that our agents in London would communicate with him, and the interview ended.

Who drew up the agreement?—I drafted it and sent it on to the agents in London.

Did you clearly explain to the plaintiff at this interview that if he did not carry out his duties in connection with the hotel his agreement terminated?—Most clearly. I made special mention of it.

Can you say whether or not at that interview plaintiff clearly understood this?—He clearly understood it. At least, he said so.

You engaged him practically to superintend the kitchen department, not so much to cook?—Yes, and he arrived here in September. I arrived the following March.

When you arrived did you find your co-directors satisfied or dissatisfied with the chef's

performance of his duties as outlined in the agreement?—They were dissatisfied.

Did you have a discussion about it?—Several.

What was the result?—The result was that the other directors asked me to take the matter in hand. They said they had done nothing themselves as he had been engaged by me, and they preferred to wait till I returned. I waited for about two months to see for myself, and found that, in my opinion, the food was not improved; the service was the same.

Generally speaking, did you find any appreciable improvement?—With the exception of a few sauces, I do not think there was any improvement whatever.

When you found this, at the end of two months, what course did you pursue?—I did nothing further until the winter.

What did you do then?—I again watched matters closely and found that there was still cause for dissatisfaction, and the matter was brought up at various Board meetings, after which messages were sent to the manager (Mr. Haynes) about the chef. Until March or April I never spoke to the chef. When I returned from home I suggested he should attend the Board meetings in case he had any suggestions to offer for improvements to his part of the duties.

And he used to attend?—Yes.

Did he make any suggestions?—He never made a remark, and as it was useless for him to attend we did not ask him to come again.

About what time was it when you began personally to go into the pantry?—About March of this year when we found representations to the chef through the manager were ignored.

Had you made many representations before that?—Several. At almost every Board meeting the manager was instructed to convey some message or other to the chef.

Was that message ever taken any notice of?—Practically ignored every time, as were the messages sent by the acting manager, and finally the Board deputed me to see him myself. This was about March or April.

Prior to that had you been in the pantry, kitchen or other part of the chef's department?—I had never been in the kitchen except on my rounds on Saturday afternoons, but when the directors requested me to investigate I went every day at one o'clock and saw the raw food which the chef had bought that day.

What did you find about it?—On several occasions I found it was unfit to come into the hotel.

Did you point it out on these occasions to the chef?—I did.

Did you find it led to improvement?—No. Bad food still continued to come.

Was this bad food confined to one description of article or extended to all the provisions?—It was practically extended to all the market provisions.

Did you continue your supervision?—I continued until one day the cook flew into a passion, and practically told me I knew nothing about it. He was then called before the meeting, and told he must either accept my decision or say he would not. He said he would accept it.

With reference to the suggestion and vegetable books, what reason was there for such books being started?—After I had been deputed to supervise they were both started with the express purpose of placing on record points on which we were dissatisfied.

If the directors were satisfied, would these books ever have been started?—No.

Apart from the food, did you ever send messages to the cook about the way the meals were served?—Yes, and practically no notices was taken of them.

Finally, I think he was dismissed the day after he had the row with Mr. Davies?—Yes.

Was that dismissal in consequence of the row or previous dissatisfaction?—Previous dissatisfaction which had existed for a long while.

His Honour—Was he aware of your dissatisfaction?

Witness—We told the manager or assistant manager to inform him, and have every reason to think they told him. I told him of it myself after I was appointed to supervise.

Can you tell us why you sent your letters of complaint through the manager until you

were appointed to investigate?—Because the whole staff come under the directions of the manager.

Is the manager the person through whom the directors always have their messages conveyed?—Invariably.

Was it possible for you to have seen the Chinese instead of expressing your dissatisfaction to the chef?—I could have, but wouldn't ignore the chef, who was in charge.

Do you consider the chef did or did not fail in the duties for which he was specially engaged?—I consider he failed.

With regard to his conduct in Mr. Davies' case, do you think that is enough to justify his dismissal?—I do, as a conflict like that between the chef and the manager is dangerous to the hotel's interests, and it would be impossible to maintain discipline if that sort of thing went on unchecked.

Do you consider the plaintiff knew the directors were not satisfied with the manner in which he was carrying out his duties?—I think he knew.

In cross-examination—How long have you been a director of the hotel?—Since 1893.

You occupy some other position in the Colony as well?—Yes.

Has it been your practice since you have been a director to personally superintend the kitchen?—It has not.

How much of your time do you, as a rule, give to the concerns of the Hongkong Hotel?—About ten minutes a day.

Does the amount of attention you give to the hotel call for any comment from shareholders in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company?—I cannot say.

When you engaged the plaintiff in England what did you mean to engage?—A chef.

If the chef was to obey the manager's orders, why was not a clause to the effect included in his agreement. You drafted the agreement, did you not?—I did.

And you put all the terms in on which the plaintiff was engaged?—No. I did not. There are a lot of terms which are self-evident.

Did you think it self-evident he should be a housewife?—I don't know what you mean by a housewife.

When you came back to the Colony the plaintiff said you shook hands with him, and expressed your pleasure that he had given satisfaction to the directors in the meantime?—That I shook hands with him is probably correct; that I told him the directors were satisfied is untrue. Did you say they were dissatisfied?—No.

Why?—Because it was not my place to offer any comment on his work.

Did you say anything else?—I have answered that.

You cannot give me an answer?—I have already given you an answer. No. I didn't.

When you found things were not going to your liking, why did you not immediately communicate with the chef?—I made complaint through the manager.

Did you take the chef to task at the Board meetings?—Certainly.

Were the complaints serious?—It depends on what you call serious.

What do you call serious?—If food is sent to table in an unfit standard, surely that is a matter of complaint. You have in your examination made it appear that I taught this man how to cook. I say that is a lie: it is misrepresented.

Why didn't you complain to the chef before?—Because I thought it hardly fair to bring the man to task in the summer time.

Didn't you think it was your duty to warn him that he was not carrying out his duties to the satisfaction of the directors, and give him an opportunity of doing better?—We told the manager to instruct the chef on certain matters.

When you first came back the plaintiff was not in the habit of attending Board meetings?—That is so.

You suggested that he should be asked to attend?—Yes.

What reasons had you?—Because it was the practice to have assistants of the Hotel at Board meetings.

Why didn't you have them there before then?—You had better ask the men themselves. I was not here and decline to answer what cannot vouch for.

When you went into the kitchen—I didn't go into the kitchen.

You told us you did.—I did not.

Well, had the provisions you saw been passed by the chef?—As a rule they had, but sometimes when I saw and condemned them, he said he had not passed them.

You did not examine each carrot or turnip?—No.

What do you know about carrots, Mr. Osborne?—I suppose as much as any intelligent man does.

You are not an expert?—No.

Would you back your opinion as to the age of carrots against a man of nineteen years experience?—Yes, I think my opinion is as good as the chef's as to the age of carrots.

How can you tell the age?—Any fool can see whether a carrot is aged and holey, and full of grubs.

Were the rest of the complaints made of the same nature as the complaints about carrots?—No, they were of a general nature. I have been to the hotels in Japan and other places, and know that the food prepared by the chef was not up to the standard.

Do you consider the complaints made were sufficient to convey to the mind of the plaintiff that you were dissatisfied with him?—I think so, taking them altogether. When the remark is made that the food is not fit for the table, I think any man who prides himself on his work would take such a remark as a sufficient sign of dissatisfaction.

In how many other instances have you made complaints?—Until we had to go into details there were no records taken, but general complaints were made as to the quality and service of food.

If this has continued so long, why did you not have the chef up and give him fair warning?—As a matter of fact we told him once that if he wished it we would cancel his agreement.

With regard to the cost of meals, was there not a bonus offered provided he kept under \$1.50 per day for the three meals?—The second time he asked for an increase of salary we told him that if he would keep the cost below \$1.50 a day, we would consider the question of bonus.

What is the price of meals?—I don't know, you had better ask the manager.

Would the hotel agents in England get you a man who is not reliable?—I don't know, you had better ask them.

As to the letter of the 6th April written by the Secretary of the hotel to the plaintiff. He didn't write on his own responsibility. I suppose?—No.

Does that letter show that the directors were dissatisfied with the plaintiff, after granting him a bonus?—I think it shows the conscientious manner in which the directors treated him, because, whilst complaining to him about the quality and service of the food in the general dining room, they were perfectly willing to recognise that private dinner parties were extremely well served, and to be perfectly fair towards him we informed him that on private dinner parties we would make him this bonus. On the other hand, as regards the general dining room, we expressed our dissatisfaction.

The bonus was going to be continued?—So long as he gave satisfaction.

All this time were you contemplating dismissing him?—The Board was not.

Do you know as a fact the price of meals in the hotel was kept below \$1.50 a day?—I believe it was, but he was only to get the bonus provided he kept this average for the whole year.

Since the plaintiff has been there do you know the attendance has increased?—I believe the figures show it.

As matters now stand he was dismissed on account of becoming violent and insulting the manager?—The way he looked after the hotel was sufficient to dismiss him, and if the other directors had had their way he would have gone sooner.

Oh, I see, you are his friend?—No, I am not in the habit of making friends with subordinates in the hotel.

The dissatisfaction of the directors was not the only reason for writing the letter of the 1st June, was it?—The man was dismissed on account of the dissatisfaction of the directors, and not on account of the row he had with the manager.

Re-examined—Do you suppose it was possible for him to have effected improvements on the various dishes?—I think it was quite possible for any man, taking a pride in his work, to make a great difference.

With regard to the duties of selecting the best procurable meat, do you consider he did?—As a general rule he did not.

Do you consider he effected any substantial improvement at all in teaching the Chinese cooks in the preparation and service of the food?—I think he made very little improvement, indeed, and as regards the service, he rather retarded the improvement.

Has there been any improvement in the service since he left?—There has been an improvement in the quality.

Are the Godown Company aware that you are a director of the hotel?—Yes, and they sanctioned it.

Have you ever interfered with the actual cooking of food?—Never.

Is it correct or not to say the soured fish was made according to your taste?—The whole thing is a lie. An absolute lie.

Have you had any experience as a vegetable grower?—I once had a private garden, and have had about fifteen years experience.

You grew carrots?—Yes.

Do you consider the carrots you condemned were fit to be brought to table?—They were not fit to be brought to the hotel.

Messrs. William Parfitt and W. H. Potts, two of the hotel directors, also Mr. Davies, acting manager, gave evidence in support of the defendant company, after which the solicitors addressed the judge.

His Honour, in summing up, said it was perfectly clear from the evidence of the directors and the acting manager that for some time there had been dissatisfaction in the minds of the directors as to the manner in which the plaintiff had performed his duties, and there was no doubt, from the acting manager's evidence, that he communicated such complaints to the plaintiff. The complaints were very trivial, but with a series of them there could not be much doubt that they would become serious, therefore the directors were given reasonable cause for dissatisfaction. Then there was the dispute about the soured fish, and the directors decided to try another cook. The plaintiff was out and on returning found his pans removed. His indignation took the form of abusing and insulting the manager in a very gross manner, and taking into consideration the series of complaints of the directors, in His Honour's opinion, there was a source for dissatisfaction and he considered the directors were perfectly justified in their action. He, therefore, gave judgment for the defendants with costs.

IM YIK PAN F. HO WING TSUN AND OTHERS.

In this action the plaintiff claimed from the defendants the sum of \$220, alleged amount due for wages.

Mr. Almada e Castro appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Goldring) for the defendants.

Mr. Almada stated that the defendants, who before constituted a company, wound up on the 19th June, at which time four months' salary was due to the plaintiff. The amount has not yet been paid, but the defendants paid \$50, one month's salary, into Court in settlement, and subsequently offered \$100, which the plaintiff refused to accept.

After hearing the evidence His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$100, without costs.

Tuesday, 25th July.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

LAL SINGH C. G. A. SOUZA AND ANOTHER. The plaintiff, who is a watchman at the Wongneicheong recreation ground, claimed from the defendants, assistants in the Hong-kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, the sum of \$150 due on a promissory note.

M. J. Stephens appeared for the plaintiff, who declared that in return for the loan of \$150 the defendants gave him a promissory note for the amount; \$6 interest had been paid on the loan, but no money on account.

G. Souza stated that he signed the promissory note produced on the 2nd February. When the plaintiff called to collect the money he (defendant) told him he was not ready to pay but gave him \$9 interest and \$5 on account. He did not get a receipt for the amounts.

His Honour—When you pay money you must either endorse it on the back of the promissory note or get a receipt. If you do not you will have to pay over again.

Defendant—I gave the plaintiff \$15 and asked for a receipt, but he would not take it.

His Honour—I cannot help you. Judgment for the plaintiff with costs, and that will be a lesson to you to get a receipt when you pay any money.

Defendant—Will Your Honour allow me to pay so much a month?

His Honour—That is what you failed to do before. You can arrange with the plaintiff.

TSANG HENG T. CHAN SHIU HUNG. The plaintiff, a trader, carrying on business at Market Street, claimed from the defendant the sum of \$201.63 on account of money lent.

Mr. R. Harding appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant did not appear, so His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

Wednesday, 26th July.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

CAROLINE SCHMIDT V. A. MCCRAE.

The plaintiff, who carries on the business of a gunsmith at Nos. 5 and 6 Beaconsfield Arcade claimed from the defendant the sum of \$82, due on goods sold and delivered.

Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented the plaintiff.

The defendant admitted the purchase and receipt of the goods, but said he had paid the amount due in full. This the plaintiff denied.

Defendant—I gave the money to a friend of mine to pay to Mrs. Schmidt, and he got a receipt for me.

His Honour—Where is that receipt?

Defendant—I have lost it.

His Honour—It is clear that the money is due to the plaintiff, and equally clear that the defendant has not paid her. Judgment for the plaintiff with costs.

Thursday, 27th July.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR F. T. PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

TANG TSZ U V. THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. In the matter of the claim of Tang Tsz U. to the land in the New Territories, being claim C. A. Survey district No. 4, and in the matter of the New Territories Land Court Ordinance 1900 to 1903.

This was a notice of motion to dismiss the petition of the appellant for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.

The Attorney General—I appear for the respondent, but there is evidently no appearance of the appellant. I will call a witness to prove the service of the motion, or I will undertake to file an affidavit of service of the motion.

The Puisse Judge—We had better hear the witness.

Tsok Eu Kau declared—I am a clerk to the Crown Solicitor. On the 18th July I served a copy of the notice of motion in this matter on a Chinese clerk in the office of Messrs. Ewens and Harston, also an affidavit of Mr. Bowley's.

The Attorney General—The affidavit on the file refers to the granting to the appellant of provisional leave to appeal to His Majesty in his Privy Council against the decree pronounced herein by the full court on the 31st March, 1905. Such leave was granted subject to the performance of special conditions. One of those conditions was that the appellant should pay security to the satisfaction of the Registrar in the sum of £300 sterling, and that he should within three months from the date of filing the petition for leave to appeal, that is to say, on the 10th April, 1905, take out all appointments necessary. The court granted the appellant leave to appeal *ex parte* within three

months from the said day of April. In concluding his affidavit, the Crown Solicitor says—"I have searched the record in this matter, and it appears that the appellant has taken no steps towards complying with the conditions of the said order." So, My Lords, you will see on that statement of facts that the respondent is entitled to have this leave to appeal discharged. In the 10th rule of instructions to appeal it is specially stated that security be given by the appellant for the prosecution of an appeal, for the payment of costs, and that such costs shall be paid within three months from date of the petition for leave to appeal.

The Chief Justice—Does the three months apply to the giving of the security?

The Attorney General—Yes, My Lord.

The Chief Justice—An order is made as prayed, and the provision for leave to appeal is dismissed with costs.

A QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

Re LAM TUNG AND THE NAM LOONG FIRM.

This was an appeal by the Nam Loong firm against a judgment of the Chief Justice given in favour of Lam Tung, the plaintiff in a former action. That action arose through the rendition of one, Chow Kwan, to Saigon, when the sum of \$2,600 found on his person when he was arrested, was retained by the police. This amount the present appellants and respondent claimed, and His Lordship held that the respondent was entitled to recover the money as bailee, and gave judgment accordingly.

Mr. H. N. Ferrers, instructed by Mr. J. Hays (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the appellants, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. J. Hastings' Office) for the respondent.

Mr. Pollock—My Lords, I have got a preliminary objection to make. If Your Lordships will kindly refer to the notice of appeal which has been filed by the appellants in this case, Your Lordships will find that there are no grounds whatever stated in that notice of appeal. I am referring, My Lords, to the notice of appeal itself. It runs as follows:—"Take notice that the full court will be moved on the 24th day of July, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, that the judgment given in this action on the 4th day of July, 1905, may be reversed, and judgment entered for the appellants; and that the costs of this application may be paid by respondent." I submit to Your Lordships that such a notice is bad in point of law, and ought to be dismissed. In support of this contention I may point out that it is not even mentioned whether the appeal is intended to be brought as an appeal on facts or law, and that absolutely no information whatsoever has been given to respondent as to the matter. It is quite obvious, My Lords, that such notice is bad, and I will refer to an authority precedent where motion was made for a new trial, and in which I submit similar principles apply. In the case of Pfeiffer against the Midland Railway Company, Law Reports, 18 Q.B.D., page 243, the court refused to give leave to amend a notice of motion and dismissed the motion altogether, and I would ask Your Lordships to take the same view in the motion now before you. It is very necessary that a proper notice should be given to the respondent of the points he has to meet, and in the absence of being furnished with that information, I submit that this motion should be dismissed.

The Chief Justice—Do you say you should have the right to call on the other side to state their grounds, and that they should be refused leave to amend if those grounds are absurd?

Mr. Pollock—No, I wouldn't say that, My Lord.

The Chief Justice—That is the ground of your last sentence.

Mr. Pollock—It is absolutely a matter within Your Lordship's discretion.

Mr. Ferrers—In the first place, the authority quoted by my learned friend entirely refers to a motion for a new trial, which is not the case in this instance. If Your Lordships will refer to section 597 of the Code, you will see there expressly laid down that in moving for a new trial the grounds of the application must be stated. We are not moving for a new trial, but appealing, and that brings us under section 670. That section states—"Every appeal shall be by notice of motion in a summary way, and

no conditions other than such notice of motion shall be necessary." In face of those two sections it seems to me rather a difficulty how my friend alleges that an authority solely dealing with a motion in a new trial can be in point on an appeal. The question has been made abundantly clear by the fact that it has been laid down that these rules and practice applicable in cases of motion for a new trial are not on all fours with the rules and practice, and do not apply to appeals such as the present. I would also refer Your Lordships to page 51 of the White Book. Therein Lord Lindley has said—"An appeal from the judge is not governed by the rules applicable to a new trial." It is plain my friend can produce no authority or form in which notice of motion for an appeal contains anything more than the present notice of motion. As Your Lordships will see, the respondent has had two notices of motion served on him, and the second does state the grounds of appeal, so that he is perfectly well acquainted with them. They were points on which His Lordship, the Chief Justice, said he desired further evidence.

The Chief Justice—I said that further evidence should have been produced.

Mr. Pollock—It seems to me that the notice cannot be sufficient if the appellants do not state whether they are appealing on grounds of fact or law. Surely the respondent ought to know what he has to meet.

The Chief Justice—I think we will begin with the notice of motion.

Mr. Ferrers—As Your Lordships are already aware there are strictly speaking two notices, and I will deal with the first, in which I will ask you to exercise the power you possess, and permit me to call further evidence. I will put in an affidavit.

Mr. Pollock—I object to the affidavit which has been filed by Lau Ping being put in.

The Chief Justice—What you want to show now is whether the case is such that we should allow further evidence.

Mr. Ferrers—And in support of that contention an affidavit was put on the file by Lau Ping, which I wish to read.

Mr. Pollock—I object.

The Chief Justice—I want authority showing that you are allowed to read it. There I think your application will fail under Mr. Pollock's contention.

Mr. Ferrers—We can state the main grounds as laid down in the affidavit.

The Puisse Judge—You cannot put that in.

The Chief Justice—Do you mean to say that anybody could put an affidavit on the file and state that according to his views the case was wrongly decided?

Mr. Ferrers—No, my Lord. But we can file an affidavit to say that certain evidence was not called that should have been called.

Mr. Ferrers then proceeded to relate the facts leading up to the present hearing, which have been previously reported and was arguing the points on which he based his appeal when the Court adjourned.

ITALIAN CONVENT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

Coming, as it did, towards the end of the long list of schools at which H. E. the Governor has presented the prizes, the Sisters of the Convent realised that to make this function a pleasant one it would be necessary for them to entirely change the programme which had been carried out in the other schools, and in this respect they were successful. The schoolroom was decorated with red, white and blue ribbon, which hung in festoons round the walls, while the scholars all wore a red, white and blue rosette. The attractive musical programme, which was not too long to become tiresome, was a treat in itself, and spoke volumes for the instruction received by the pupils.

Miss M. NOLASCO DA SILVA opened the programme by a brief address in which she thanked His Excellency, the Reverend Fathers, and the ladies and gentlemen present for their kindness in visiting the school on such an occasion, and craved their kind indulgence to overlook any little mistakes. The Misses P. ROS and M. AHWEE's playing of the "Symphonie d'Enfant" was well received, and the recitation of little Miss C. MATTOCK, "Going to the Edge of the

Earth" provoked much mirth. The action song given by the 24 girls looked very pretty, also the scarf drill with the red, white and blue scarfs. The Polka Concertata played by the Misses Brawster, Camara, Loehing, Velez, Barretto, Best, E. Felices and I. Sison was a rare musical treat, and Miss M. Hicks kept her hearers in a simmer of laughter while she related to them the "Wonders of the English Language." Miss D. Souza's pianoforte solo, "Overture de Raymond," was loudly applauded, and the programme was concluded by a concerted piece, descriptive of the fine arts, in which solos were sung by Miss M. Barradas (Music), Miss E. Best (Poetry), Miss E. Felices (Painting), Miss T. Barretto (Architecture), Miss R. Galluzzi (Sculpture) and Miss E. Felices (Genius of the Arts).

The Rev. FATHER DE MARIA, before calling upon His Excellency to distribute the prizes, read the report of the Inspector of Schools on the Italian Convent, and stated that they accepted the praises contained therein, and were encouraged thereby to go on progressing; they also accepted the suggestions, which they would endeavour to act upon.

HIS EXCELLENCY then distributed the prizes, after which he addressed the children, saying:—The Inspector of Schools has given me a satisfactory report on your conduct and work during the year, with one exception, and I shall deal with that exception in the few remarks that I now address to the elder girls. The two highest standards showed themselves weak in English composition. Possibly the subject does not appear to you important, as you may not intend to write books, and you will not be called upon to compile reports. Apart, however, from the facts that the better you can write the better you will talk, and the more pleasure you will get from reading what is well written, you should remember that there is a branch of composition which is certainly as much women's work as man's. This is letter writing, a subject in which more women excel than men. A well-written letter gives pleasure, apart from the information it contains and the evidence of friendship that it furnishes. An ill-written letter is troublesome to read and lessens the interest in the writer. A letter, like any other form of essay, to be a good one must say something interesting, that is, it must be sound in matter and say it well, or be correct in style. Whether you can say something interesting depends on whether you notice, remember and think about what you see, hear and read. If you go through life without paying attention to what happens around you, and without trying to understand things, you will never be able to write well, or even to talk well. I do not mean that when you have an occasion to write an essay or a letter, or that when you converse, you should take the opportunity of showing how much you know, but I mean that it should be clear to the reader or listener that you have definite and well-grounded information and opinions on the subject about which you are writing or talking. Next, as regards the manner of writing. Before you begin a letter or essay, you should have a distinct idea of what you are going to write, and how you are going to arrange it. For instance, in a letter you will probably first refer to one you have received from the person to whom you are writing, and you will answer any questions that it may contain. Next, you will go on to say what you have been doing, seeing, hearing or reading, and make your remarks on the events or books. Then you will ask any questions you may wish to put to your correspondent. This is only one arrangement of many that might be made, and I only mention it to explain that there should be some order in the way you put down your thoughts. In an essay it is of more importance that the ideas should be in a regular sequence, and that they should not fly about from one part of the subject to another. The different parts should be kept in separate paragraphs and should lead on from one to another in a natural order. A frequent cause of books being dry and dull to read is that this rule is not followed; the story does not, as it were, flow on in a natural way. Just in the same way that you should arrange the different parts of your subject in your mind before you commence writing, you should arrange your sentences before you

put them down, in order that they may fulfil the first requirement of style, that is, be clear. They are more likely to be this if they are simple and short than if they are complicated and long, and they must be grammatical. There must be no doubt as to which noun or pronoun a verb refers. It is to prevent confusion of this sort that you learn grammatical rules and how to parse sentences. The selection of words is important. There are very few words that mean exactly the same thing, and if you know a large number of words you can give much more precision to your descriptions than if you are confined to comparatively few nouns, adjectives and verbs. A large vocabulary shows a good education. The labourer's conversation is made up of a few hundred words; a writer of repute will use many thousands. But you should never use a word of which you are not quite certain of the meaning, and of two words which equally represent your meaning you should use the shorter, so long, of course, as it is not slang. With the same restriction do not be afraid of making use of little-used words if they express exactly your idea. I recommend to those girls who wish to write well, that whenever they come across, in their reading, a new word or phrase, they should learn precisely what it means, and put it down in a note book for future use. Again, avoid unnecessary superlatives. Your adjectives will be stronger if they are not constantly qualified by adverbs such as "tremendously," "enormously," and even "very" (which I suppose means "verily" or "truly") should only occasionally be used. The person who is always ready to swear to a fact will be less believed than the one who habitually answers with plain "Yea" or "Nay." With words well selected, sentences simple and grammatical, and the subject treated in a clear and consecutive manner, an essay cannot fail to be intelligible and, if the writer has knowledge of what she is writing, must also be interesting. For most purposes this will suffice, but the girl who has achieved so much success will probably not be satisfied, but will want to make her composition really pleasurable to read. For this she must remember that as **talking** is everyday song, so is writing everyday **poetry**; harmony must be studied and discordant sounds avoided. Such sounds are inharmonious words, the unmusical repetition in one sentence of the same words, and arrangements of words which, if not actually ungrammatical, are nelegant, for instance split-infinitives, and the termination of a sentence by a preposition. I will leave the English teacher to explain, by examples, to any girls whom I may have interested in these matters, how such errors are to be avoided, as well as how they may improve their writing by balancing their sentences, introducing apt parallels, picturesque illustrations and effective quotations. I will close these remarks, I trust before they have become tedious, by emphasizing the beneficial effect on writing which results from the reading of good books, and by presenting the works of a master of style (Macaulay's Essays and Biographies) to the girl who is most likely to profit by their perusal, that is to the girl who has shown the greatest promise in her English composition, Miss Brewster (Applause).

Before I sit down, I wish to thank the Rev. Father Maria for the attention which he has given in introducing at this school the particular study of hygiene. I saw the report on the school before it was read by the Rev. Father, and noticed that while reading it he omitted reference to the good work he himself had done in connection with that study. The Inspector of Schools is arranging for an examination on the subject to be held in December, for which prizes will be given, and I hope one will fall to this school. (Applause).

The singing of the National Anthem terminated the proceedings in the schoolroom, after which His Excellency was conducted to the sitting room, where he was regaled with light refreshments.

A "RAUB" CRUSHING.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts received a telegram from Singapore on July 22nd stating that the Raub crushing for the past four weeks realized 465 ounces of smelted gold from 3,470 tons of stone.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 22nd July.

THE BOYCOTT AGAINST AMERICANS.

A general meeting will be held on the 25th instant (Tuesday) for the purpose of deciding on more stringent measures to be taken against Americans—in fact to start a boycott proper. The Chinese, indeed, are continually speaking to me about the way America is treating their countrymen. "It is not as if we were savages," they urge, and put forward that the Chinese is the oldest civilization in the world. Said one old gentleman to me with scorn:—"America, America is only an upstart; a mere infant; and yet it has the impudence to treat subjects of venerable China in this manner. We will teach them a lesson. Japan paid Russia back 'in her own coin,' but we, by the Sage, can fix America without bloodshed."

Several preliminary public meetings have been held in the Kwong Yan Sing Tong lately to discuss the matter generally, and to give all patriots a chance of expressing their views. The grand promoters of the movement put forward that Chinamen, as merchants, have it within their power to kill American trade not only within the Empire itself, but practically over the whole of Asia, particularly in such places as Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, Borneo, Indo China, Siam, Java, etc.

The more enlightened Chinese are particularly delighted with the scheme, and laugh "up their long sleeves" at the idea of boastful American railroad kings threatening to place iron, with their leviathan steamers, into China at rates that will "bust" European competitors, without China's consent. The Chinaman, they say, is always pictured as a money grabbing individual with little or no respect for himself or his people, but they will show America to her cost that this is not the case.

On the 19th instant a document was drawn up, and eight delegates were despatched up country to make it more generally known amongst the public that the American Government was enforcing laws excluding Chinese, indiscriminately whether they be labourers, merchants, artisans or scholars, from their country.

During the last week many delegates have been detailed in the City of Honam to do like work. They lecture in the open air, calling on their countrymen to stick together and be loyal to this praiseworthy movement. They advise that when a man buys a sewing machine, a lamp, flour, or even raw material such as iron, to make sure that it is not American, and even to go so far as to boycott dealers in American goods, as being individuals unworthy of support. These proceedings generally take place in front of temples or where there are large open squares.

So far the officials have not expressed themselves in the matter, but, at all events, they have taken no steps to discourage or stop these meetings and mass gatherings. Their attitude, therefore, may be regarded as that of tacit approval. (Or indifference. Ed.)

WRECKAGE IN THE RIVER.

A terrific thunder storm swept over Canton yesterday afternoon. The majority of junks and sampans, however, took warning from the threatening appearance of the weather, and either made their craft snug to "face the music," or sought shelter. Several, nevertheless, were caught unprepared, right in the thick of it. Numerous sampans capsized, and one large cargo boat was wrecked. Quite a number of flower boats had their top gear blown away. Under the circumstances it was, indeed, fortunate that no lives were lost on the water. As the storm was of but short duration those people who were thrown into the water managed to cling to their craft till such time when it was not dangerous for their friends to effect a rescue.

The storm was also badly felt on land, where hundreds of windsails on the roofs of houses, both in the City and at Honam, were swept away.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

During the storm a servant girl (twelve years of age) was struck by lightning while indoors playing with her master's daughters. She died instantly. Curiously enough the children with whom she was playing escaped without injury.

These belong to a man who owns considerable property in Hongkong, Mr. Ho Ping Woon, whose Canton residence is at To Po Fong.

The Chinese have a peculiar old custom of burying people who are struck by lightning. The body of the girl was wrapped in red cloth and placed in a coffin painted red.

Instead of feeling intense remorse, as one would expect, this was considered a most auspicious event, for such an accident is said to bring good luck to the family. According to theory it removed one, who, in the eyes of the gods, did not deserve to live. It is common belief that any person struck by lightning must have sinned greatly, or otherwise has to pay a penalty for parents or forefathers who have grievously sinned and to whom punishment has not been visited.

Therefore, the inmates of the house where the poor servant lived, to-day make thankful offerings to the God of Thunder. The Chinese affirm that every year during the festival to the Goddess of Mercy, or Kun Yam, there is abundant rain accompanied by a thunder storm. Nine years ago, on this same occasion, the storm was a very serious one indeed, and was the cause of numerous accidents. Let any disbeliever in this ancient Chinese theory refer to the records of the Hongkong Observatory (I should like to hear what Mr. Figg has to say on the subject) and be convinced.

CANTON, 24th July.

BIRTHDAY OF EMPEROR KWONG SUI.

The Imperial Maritime Customs will be closed for the transaction of business on the 28th instant, that day being the birthday of Emperor Kwong Sui.

FALSE ALARMS.

The Viceroy has issued a proclamation forbidding citizens from giving false alarms on the police whistle. It has been quite a little game of youngsters here to blow the call, and peep at "Bobby" from round corners. The proclamation said that persons caught so doing will be severely punished.

THE NEW SHANSI GOVERNOR.

Governor Chang (Cheong Yan Tsun), ex-Governor of Kwangtung Province, leaves Canton to take up the Governorship of Shansi on the 10th August.

ALLEGED PIRATE CAPTURED.

A Chinaman alleged to be Wong Wan Poa a daring pirate, was captured in Canton yesterday by the police authorities, and, providing that he is proved to be the right man, his head is as good as gone. Wong Wan Poa is reputed to be a regular terror to the boat people, and those living near the river beyond Wuchow in the Kwongsi Province. His gang on numerous occasions armed with firearms and stinkpots, have held up peaceful boat people and robbed them of all the valuables they possessed. When the man was arrested he was taking chow at a restaurant in Yau Lan Moon.

A SUPERSTITIOUS CHINAMAN.

The Salt Comptroller of Canton, surnamed Yau, recently conceived an idea that the large and beautiful trees at the back of his yamen would bring him ill luck. He immediately gave orders to have them all cut down and removed from the premises, quite spoiling the appearance of the compound. His friends, though probably just as bad in the same respect themselves, are laughing at the superstition.

THE VICEROY'S SECRET.

"Truth is stranger than fiction." I will tell you a story. The Viceroy will be very angry if he happens to be a subscriber to the *Daily Press* but masked:—

An old woman recently called at the Viceroy's yamen. She insisted upon forcing her way into the private apartments of His Excellency. "I have come to see Wing Hoi, a high official," she said, "and you can do and say what you will to me but I shall not leave these premises without so doing." The yamen runners thought it very strange and were some, what in a pickle to know exactly what to do. The woman, however, in spite of her strange request, did not appear to be a lunatic, but, on the contrary, acted in a remarkably calm and collected manner.

Said a runner repeatedly:—"Who is this Wing Hoi, and why are you so anxious and determined to interview him?" The only reply she gave was that Wing Hoi was a very high official, and that she had been informed that he resided in the yamen.

After much parance the runners requested her to be good enough to wait; and, in the meantime, one of them went and reported the matter to the Viceroy.

His Excellency was very surprised, for he thought that nobody in the yamen, or in Canton itself, was acquainted with his "milk name," Wing Hoi—the name he bore when a child.

The Viceroy's son was at once sent to interview the strange visitor, who turned out to be no other than His Excellency's aunt, the woman, indeed, who had nursed and brought him up in Kwongsi.

Many years ago the old lady married a trader in Shun Tak, where the couple lived happily for a long time. Eventually the trader died, leaving his wife a considerable amount of leasehold property in the Shun Tak district. About three years ago some of the gentry in Shun Tak charged a tenant of the woman (a charge now alleged to have been a false one) with smuggling, with the result that the whole of the woman's property was confiscated. She was thereby reduced to dire poverty, even to the verge of starvation. It was only lately that she discovered that young Hoi had grown into a big man, a high official in Canton, and she hurried off to see if he could do anything to help her to regain her unjustly confiscated property.

His Excellency presented her with Tls. 301, and told her immediately to return to Shun Tak, and all would be well. The old lady is now again in possession of her property and three of the "gentlemen" before referred to are doing time.

Some of the native newspapers got hold of the story, and published same. One editor, more enterprising than the rest, went very fully into the matter indeed, and an article, omitting names, was published in the *Yeung Shing Po* relating to the interview at the yamen.

The Viceroy was very angry. By His Excellency's command the Nam Hoi Magistrate summoned the editor of the *Yeung Shing Po* to appear before him to answer how, where and from whom he had gained this piece of information. The editor, up to the occasion, produced an anonymous letter addressed to his newspaper. He said he never dreamt that Wing Hoi was His Excellency's "milk name" or that the matter had anything to do with the Viceroy.

The excuse was accepted, but the editor, nevertheless, was severely reprimanded.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, 25th July.

UNIFORM FOR STUDENTS.

The Viceroy has received instructions from the Board of Rites in Peking that all Government Colleges and public schools must enforce a uniformity of students' clothing, to be made from local cloth or, if local cloth is unobtainable in sufficient quantity to meet the demand, with Woo Nam cloth.

His Excellency has sent despatches to the Taotais of the various districts to enforce this rule, which is recognised by the more enlightened to be conducive to greater cleanliness, and calculated to protect home produce. Some, however, the more conservative, who never take to changes kindly, think it a hardship that they should not be allowed to clothe their sons as they please.

Summer vacation is now on and the scholars are to be seen about town enjoying it. Knowing his own countrymen to a nicety, the Viceroy fears that when the boys wear their new uniforms street urchins will run after and molest them—jeering at their peculiar costume—and may even cause riot and trouble, for what school boy is not game for fight? His Excellency has, therefore, given orders to the police and military to protect the scholars, and prevent trouble.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wen Tsung Yao (Taotai) has been appointed Inspector General of Colleges and Schools at Canton, in place of Cheong Wing Kee, also a Taotai. The Viceroy is highly interested in the educational aspect, and has been devoting much attention to this subject. His Excellency, indeed, has for some time been casting his eye about for some intelligent and suitably endowed official for educational work. Wen

Tsung Yao, he considers, is the best man available. Cheong Ming Kee has been transferred to take up the post of Provincial Treasurer of Kwongsi.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

At about twelve o'clock last night an earthquake was felt near the East Gate. The inhabitants there or at least many of them, were very frightened and rushed into the streets.

The shock, nevertheless, was a mild one, and only lasted a few seconds. Crockery and other articles were seen to move. No accident resulted.

VICEREGAL PROCLAMATION RE GAMBLING.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE "DAILY PRESS."]

The following is a literal translation of a proclamation re gambling issued by the Viceroy and the Governor of Kwongtung, made by our Canton correspondent:—

"This proclamation is issued to inform the people that after investigation it has been discovered that the gambling carried on in the Kwongtung province is causing serious injuries to the place. This also is known to you all. Although the games of Wei Sing, Tso Piu, Po Piu and Sah Piu are all gambling, yet the injuries caused by them are not considered very serious. Those that are most violently injurious, and spread their poison most extremely, are the games of Wei Sing (Pak Kup Piu) and, next in order, Fan Tan. After investigation it is discovered that the annual revenue derived from Fan Tan is \$3,000,000, and this amount goes to the Government Treasury. Besides this, fat profits go into the pockets of the monopolists, officials, gentry, soldiers and yamen runners, reaching about the same amount (\$3,000,000). Now, therefore, the total revenue and the profits pocketed by the various people amount to \$6,000,000. If it is reckoned that 10 per cent. of the money actually employed in gambling is taken in by the farmers, then the total amount that has passed in and out of the gambling houses must amount to \$60,000,000. If it is reckoned that 5 per cent. remain in the hands of the farmers, then the total amount that has passed in and out of the gambling houses must amount to \$120,000,000, and if it is reckoned that 3.3 per cent. only is taken, then the money that has passed in and out of the gambling houses must amount to \$180,000,000. Of these amounts, \$60,000,000, to \$180,000,000, 30 or 40 per cent., is contributed from monies left by ancestors or earned by hard working people. The balance comes from pirates or robbers who, having robbed honest people, deposit the money in Fan Tan houses. The plunder or booty of the Kwongtung province amounts to several tens of millions of dollars yearly. No wonder that the people are grieved and bewail over the matter, and that the whole province is disturbed. Every day stringent measures are taken to capture pirates and robbers, and every day pirates and robbers are increasing. These are injuries that can be easily seen, but there are other injuries which cannot be seen, those of the gamblers who lose their occupation or trade through waste of their time and money. They are daily throwing capital into a place from where they can never recover it, thus causing the labour of the whole province to diminish daily and never to increase, and to continue in the same route for ten and several tens of years. Lazy and idle people who are satisfied with a division of small profits are on the increase and diligent hard working people who desire to gain profits by honest daily labour are decreasing. Starvation and cold follow in due course, and then comes anarchy. Things will reach that point, and when I think of it my mind becomes agitated. We (Viceroy and Governor) both think that the day of calamity is drawing very near and we are both ashamed of ourselves that we have no method of teaching and bringing up the people. We are desirous of saving the Kwongtung province. The first measure to adopt is to suppress Fan Tan gambling. Unfortunately the revenue of the province, as shown by the accounts of the various Treasuries (the Provincial, the Salt Comptrollers, the Sin How Kok and Likin), shows a deficit of Tls. 3,000,000 annually. The Provincial deficits which have been accumulat-

ing year after year amount to over Tls. 3,000,000. At present the various gambling revenue amounts to over \$5,000,000. Should all gambling be instantly suppressed, what can be done to replace the revenue it brings in? Take the Fan Tan item alone, for instance, which is farmed out for \$3,000,000, and besides this there are the other lines of gambling. How is it possible to replace all the Fan Tan gambling revenue? Originally we desired to devise some means of replacing revenue by revenue from two departments, Customs duties and Salt monopoly, and in order to do so we had to adjust the accounts of these two departments to plan some means of procuring funds. The Native Customs has been united with foreign Customs, but unfortunately the increase of revenue under this head is to go to pay indemnities to foreign countries and, therefore, cannot be retained for the use of the Kwongtung Province. The salt concern has just been arranged and its conditions altered, but it is uncertain whether the revenue could be increased as we have not grasped the subject thoroughly. Besides these, there are still some other means of getting revenue, but it will all have to come out of the people's pockets. At present the minds of the people are not open and the officials move in the old ruts when it is necessary to raise the revenue. How is it possible amicably to get the assistance of the people who have to pay? To seek for any other scheme to replace the revenue or fund derived from Fan Tan gambling and not to involve the people is almost an impossibility. We (Viceroy and Governor) have day and night been thinking over this matter and really cannot find out a good scheme and have purposely issued this proclamation to inform the public (officials, gentry, scholars and the people in general) that if they have any scheme to obtain revenue for the Government to send in petitions with minute explanations and forward same to the Sin How Kok, where all the petitions are gathered, and the circumstances related thereto investigated, and a selection will be made from such schemes as are workable. The Sin How Kok will then petition to us for our consideration and await our orders to grant permission to enforce same. In the petitions it must be shown what amount of revenue could be replaced, and then the corresponding number of Fan Tan gambling houses will be suppressed. If a district could find funds to replace the Fan Tan gambling then all the Fan Tan gambling houses in that district will be suppressed first. If a village could find funds to replace the Fan Tan gambling revenue then all the Fan Tan gambling houses in that village will be suppressed first. When the whole amount of the Fan Tan gambling revenue has been replaced from other sources, we will unite in sending a memorial to the throne, and have it on record, and all the Fan Tan gambling houses of the Kwongtung Province have been suppressed for ever! Hereafter Fan Tan cannot be restarted on the pretence that the revenue is insufficient. We (Viceroy and Governor) are aware that several tens of millions of dollars of capital are lost to Fan Tan houses every year, for this Fan Tan has a tendency to increase piracy and robbery, and to kill legitimate trade. If this money were employed in legitimate trade then the revenue collected by the Government from the business done would not only replace the Fan Tan gambling revenue but there would be a surplus.

Taking this into consideration it seems possible to replace the Fan Tan gambling revenue. But as all the gentry and people do not seem to realise the injury done to themselves personally and the community in general, the Government is compelled "to take the poisonous fluids in hand" to remedy this thirst for gambling.

But we are looking to the intelligent gentry and scholars, with painful speeches and burning hearts, to admonish and urge the people not to gamble. If, within the next one or two years, Fan Tan gambling can be suppressed, it will be a blessing to the people of Kwongtung and a joy to us (Viceroy and Governor). It is only proper for us to issue this proclamation for general information and explanation. We command all, officials, gentry, scholars and the people in general, to take notice of and abstain from disobeying this proclamation."

THE TRADE OF FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Echo* says: 1904 seems to have been one of those years which report writers most dislike, a normal year. Trade conditions were not affected by the war or other disturbing influences; the character of the junk trade was practically identical with that of previous years; the public health has been good, and the rice crops especially the autumn crop, excellent. Plague, we learn with satisfaction, has not yet penetrated more than ninety miles above Foochow, except that a very few cases appeared during the year near Kucheng. While on this point, we would note that if plague has not made more progress, this result is not to be counted to the credit of Foochow, whose total, and we had almost written criminal, neglect of quarantine precautions acts as a direct invitation to plague.

The gross value of the trade of Foochow amounted to Hk. Tls. 29,090,000, an increase of a million taels over the previous year. The Customs Revenue amounted in all to Hk. Tls. 966,000, a decrease of Hk. Tls. 60,000 from that of 1903, and, with one exception, the lowest in the past ten years.

The value of foreign imports shows an increase of about 7 per cent., the import of opium farming, as usual, about a third of the whole. Exports and re-exports show a still larger increase; of these, of course, black tea is the most important, constituting almost the whole of the re-exports. The re-export consists of teas brought from other Chinese ports (chiefly Santu) by steamers to be sold here and sent abroad like other Foochow teas. Exports and re-exports of tea together show a decrease of 18,000 piculs. From the native dealer's point of view, the season is stated to have been satisfactory, but the foreign merchants found it most disappointing. We do not remember hearing of a season since the vaguely dated "old times," when the merchants were not disappointed. Perhaps they have reason to be, but the tea-trade continues and their annual chorus of disappointment begins to remind outsiders of the cry of "Wolf!"

No doubt, however, the merchants know more about it than outsiders, even reviewers; and the Commissioner in noticing the want of other products to take the place which tea is gradually vacating, sets his finger on the real *fons et origo mali*. He writes, "my experience of three years residence here points with constantly increasing emphasis to another influence retarding development—I mean the quality of the population themselves. I find them to be very lazy, inert, content with few comforts, and lacking the spirit of energy and ambition. While of a mild and hospitable disposition, they are supine under oppression, whether it be the oppression of their bullying neighbours of Kiangsi or of the ruler who taxes but does not see justice done. Ignorance and opium have had too much to do with producing this discouraging feebleness of character." At the same time it must be remembered that many of the largest native merchants here are not Fuhkiene at all, but immigrants from Ningpo or Canton.

We feel curious to know whence comes the quotation describing opium as a "healthful source of sustentation and enjoyment." There is an unfamiliar sound about the phrase. The Chinese seem to find Persian opium most healthful and sustaining, as the import of it has gone up with a rush in recent years, while that of Indian opium has remained fairly stationary. The values of the import for 1904 was: Malwa, Hk. Tls. 730; Patna, Hk. Tls. 655; Benares, Hk. Tls. 641; Persian, Hk. Tls. 538.

Of education, perhaps the most important of these so far as the ultimate welfare of China is concerned, the Commissioner writes hopefully. "There is, beyond doubt," says he, "a progressive movement steadily growing and which seeks for western knowledge; nor do the officials here oppose this spirit."

The output of the Mint in silver and copper money during 1904 is given at Ku-ping Tael 2,054,202.62, of which Tls. 870,965.30 are copper 10-cash pieces. The total value of coins struck in 1904 is more than three times that of 1903, which seems to indicate that a comfortable profit is made by the mints. When, we wonder, will the "uniform national coinage" of the Mackay treaty come into being?

The last sentence of the report is so weighty and so true, that we cannot refrain from quoting:—"Until all sorts of efforts to develop camphor, timber, silk industry, mining, and the like are freely and boldly encouraged in Fuhkien (of course, under regulations recognizing the just authority and rights of the Government) we must continue sadly to write up as the expression of the present commercial condition of this province the words 'No progress.'"

The Government is making efforts to improve the silk industry, but for the rest, in our opinion, "no progress" is likely to be the word for some time to come, as at present, so far from being boldly and freely encouraged, they are restricted and afflicted with regulations so occupied in recognizing the just rights of the Government as to fail to consider the interests of commerce.

THE ABOLITION OF THE CAT.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "DAILY PRESS" BY
"WAVING PLUME"]

The employment of white mice in submarines by the Admiralty and the bearing them on the ship's books for rations had its parallel some years back in one single instance in the enrolment of a cat for military services but whereas the Admiralty recognises the utility of this class of mouse in its own particular line of seamanship, the War Office failed to appreciate the special services of and necessity for the cat in question; and whereas the Admiralty understand that, if you employ a four-footed creature in any capacity, that creature will want feeding and its food paying for, the War Office never grasped this somewhat well-known notion and, as a consequence, lost a considerable sum of public money besides the services of a specialist absolutely invaluable for the duties for which it was engaged. The case of the military cat was as follows:—

A certain military store, some years ago, in England, suffered from a terrible scourge of rats who did much damage to the reserve clothing and equipment kept in readiness to issue to the soldiers on mobilization. The case was reported to the authorities who ordered that such necessary steps should be taken locally as seemed most economical and, at the same time, most effective in putting a stop to this wastage of public stores. The local military having obtained the permission, without which no military action seems possible, felt justified in getting a cat, at no expense to the public, and letting him loose in the store-house as a species of counter-irritant to the rats. The sub-letting of the duties of rat-catching was duly reported to the War Office and the new public servant was officially "put in orders" from the date at which his duties originally commenced. For rations one pennyworth of milk was bought per diem, the cat being expected to obtain his solid subsistence by foraging in the government store. At the end of his first quarter's duty, there was a marked improvement in the condition of the Government goods, rats were as scarce as money in Hongkong, and the cat himself was in fine condition and working order. The bill for milk came to 7s. 6d. for the quarter and was forwarded for adjustment and approval. Now, it is a funny thing, but perfectly true, that unless the regulations contain some allusion by name to anything in use by the army that particular thing is disallowed—illegal, so to speak. The highly trained London officials searched high and low for any precedent or regulation which implied that a cat required feeding! There was none! The only cat "officially" recognised was "cat o' nine tails" and this was abolished and obsolete! No rations had ever been drawn for it either! Therefore the bill for the "Rat catcher's" food was "Disallowed" and marked "Excessive"! In addition a board was ordered to assemble and ascertain why, seeing the expense incurred by the cat, rat traps had not been employed, whilst, if employed, how many the members of the board considered sufficient to replace the official cat. The board, having gravely considered the matter, reported that in their opinion thirty-two traps would meet the case but that a soldier would have to be struck off duty to attend to the setting and general supervision of the traps. Thereupon thirty-two traps were supplied to the store-keeper at a cost of some shillings

apiece, the cat was relieved of its arduous duties, whilst a private soldier undertook the billet of official commander of the rat-catching apparatus. The latter attended to his instructions to the letter with the result that, at the end of his first quarter in office, the destruction to stores was worse than had ever been known and the official report of rats captured returned their numbers as Nil! An enquiry into the reason for this failure elicited the fact that no blame was attachable to the soldier or the traps under his command but that, seeing there was no regulation authorising the expenditure of a farthing for providing "bait" for the traps, the traps had never been "baited" and the rats had quite naturally preferred spending their time in eating the more digestible military stores to spoiling their teeth in experiments upon steel-traps!

The result of this economic move, expressed as a simple equation, works out as follows:—

(1) One cat (expressed in sterling)=7s. 6d. per quarter or (2) one cat=7s. 6d. per quarter=saving of many pounds' worth of stores.

This equation, being too simple for a professional financier, was transformed as follows:—

(1) One cat=7s. 6d. per quarter=(?) expenses of two enquiries+one able-bodied man+thirty-two expensive steel rat traps+the loss of many pounds of public property; and it was only after prolonged study that it was discovered that it is a fallacy to attempt to express an expert in any particular line in terms of a collection of symbols which have no connection in individual and spontaneous action with that line at all! Even the cat must have laughed at so clumsy an attempt at saving money by trying to save a few pints of milk in one direction whilst expending pounds in another during the "saving" process!!

BAD WEATHER ANCHORAGE.

With reference to the Shipmaster's petition regarding Junk Bay being used as an anchorage, we are asked to publish the following correspondence:—

Chamber of Commerce,
10th July, 1905.

SIR,—As a result of the prosecution of Capt. Olsen, of the Norwegian Steamer *Oscar II.*, for anchoring in Junk Bay, my committee have received letters from several masters of steamers trading in and out of Hongkong, pointing out the great hardships that will ensue if Junk Bay be closed as a temporary anchorage. I beg to enclose copies of these letters. It has been pointed out that Junk Bay has been used for a great number of years as a safe anchorage for vessels making the port of Hongkong and arriving after dark. If vessels have to remain at sea all night, standing off and on, rather than accept the hazard attendant upon entering the port after dark or during bad weather, the risk incurred is increased very considerably, as the dangers of a voyage are generally greatest when a vessel is in the vicinity of land. The extra consumption of coal would be considerable whilst a steamer was cruising about outside, and most of it would be saved if the steamer were lying at anchor with banked fires. In foggy and bad weather it would be a great hardship if vessels were compelled to remain at sea outside because Junk Bay was closed as an anchorage and refuge.

My committee would most respectfully urge the Government to consider whether it would not be possible to adopt such measures as would allow the prohibition to vessels to anchoring in Junk Bay to be removed.

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) J. E. BINGHAM,
Secretary.

Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G.,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
18th July, 1905.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter with enclosures of the 10th inst. on the subject of vessels anchoring in Junk Bay, and to inform you that this Government has for some time past had under consideration the desirability of declaring this Bay a port of the Colony.

Arrangements have now been made for the adequate supervision of these waters, and a notification declaring Junk Bay to be a port under the provisions of Section 21 of the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance 1899 will be published in the next issue of the Government Gazette.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) F. H. MAY.

Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

** The addition of Junk Bay to the list of authorised anchorages was notified a week ago in the Gazette, and in the Daily Press.

DOWIE AND THE CHINESE.

"Leaves of Healing," the religious organ of the Zionists, gives as a frontispiece a capital photograph of the editor, "Apostle Alexander," arm in arm with the Hon. Kang Yu Wei, former "Prime Minister" of China, and President of the Chinese Empire Reform Association. The exiled reformer had been addressing the people of Zion City. The Apostle in an introductory speech made the following remark: "Listen, Empress Dowager, my voice reaches across the ocean. If you harm a hair of Kwang Su's head, especially if you kill him, I will not lift a finger to keep the Chinese Empire Reform Association from marching on Peking, and forever sweeping away the Manchu Dynasty." Kang Yu Wei denounced the American treatment of Chinese, whereat Dr. Dowie (in "Leaves of Healing," the Apostle drops the familiar surname) exclaimed: "If America's act is proper, China has the right to pass an American Exclusion Law in China." It was decided to pray for the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Law. A sermon reported verbatim in the "Leaves" makes Dowie refer to "Gr-at Britain's Awful Sin in Forcing the Opium Trade Upon China." He remarked incidentally that the Japanese, in natural dignity, are not comparable with the Chinese, and that "in dignity, in national majesty, and in all that constitutes a peaceful, strong people, China, beyond all question, is ahead of Japan." For instance, the Japanese were foolish for "putting on our American leg-bags called trousers, instead of their own beautiful, convenient and artistic costumes." Referring to the attempted murder of a Zionist missionary, which we reported at the time, Dowie alleged that the perpetrators were instigated by a missionary of another sect, who had been reproved by the Zionist for smoking and drinking.

THE SHAUKIWAN MURDER.

Cheung Fat was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on the 27th July, charged with the murder of a sampan girl, Shek Kan, at Shaukiwan on the 20th June. Inspector Robertson conducted the case on behalf of the police.

Leung Shap, the deceased's mother, was the first witness. She said:—I have known the accused for some time past. He visited my house-boat and made an offer to keep my daughter (the murdered girl). The deceased refused his overtures but they were friendly and she had frequently taken him out in her boat. When the deceased refused the accused's offers he threatened her, saying that if she would not be his sweetheart she would die at his hands. On other occasions when he visited the boat, accused repeated his threats. After this accused was not allowed to visit the boat, and did not have an opportunity of speaking to the deceased. I last saw my daughter alive at 9 o'clock on the night of the murder: she then went out with the passenger boat. She was wearing a pair of gold bangles, a gold hair pin, two silver girdles and a pair of silver earpins. The boat was found next morning on the beach at Shaukiwan, and was then empty. It had been washed, and turned upside-down to dry.

Lo Mui Su, boatwoman, declared—I was acquainted with both the deceased and accused. On the evening in question I saw the accused and two other men engage the deceased's boat, and she took them out into the bay.

Hearing continues.

THE INCREASED COST OF MEAT AT HONGKONG.

Following is the minute as to the effect of Government market rents and slaughter-house fees upon the retail selling price of beef and mutton, laid before the Legislative Council at yesterday's meeting:—

MARKET RENTS.

The total rents paid by beef and mutton shops in the markets amount at the present rate to \$10,889.40 a year.

The dead weight of beef sold during 1904 may be estimated at 5,651,983 lbs. and of mutton at 941,633 lbs., making a total of 6,593,616 lbs. Of this total, roughly one-eighth is sold direct from the slaughter-house to consumers, the remainder 5,769,414 lbs. being sold in the markets. The increase in price per lb. due to market rents is accordingly \$10,889.40 over 5,769,414 equalling \$0.00183.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE FEES.

The incidence of the fee falls equally upon all parts of the animal, viz., on the skin, blood, offal, hoofs, meat, etc.

The live weight of the animal has accordingly been taken in estimating the effect of the Government fee upon the selling price.

30,829 cattle and 23,736 sheep were killed during the year 1904. \$12,331.60 was received in cattle fees and \$4,747.20 in sheep fees during this period. Estimating the average live weight of cattle including calves at 400 lbs. and of sheep at 95 lbs., the price per lb. is increased by Government fees by \$17.078.40 over 14,586,520 equalling \$0.00171.

The price of meat is therefore raised on the whole owing to Government charges by \$0.00359 per lb.

A. W. BREWIN.

Registrar General.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1905.

LOSS OF THE "ROHILLA-MARU."

HOPELESSLY STRANDED IN THE INLAND SEA.

Details of the loss of the old *Rohilla* came yesterday with the *Japan Chronicle*. The *Rohilla-maru* (formerly the P. & O. str. *Rohilla*) which recently stranded near Idzushima, has now broken in two and will become a total loss.

The *Rohilla-maru* left the Innoshima dock in the Inland Sea on the afternoon of the 6th inst. for Ujina. She struck the Manila Rock, near Kokurokami island, about one mile south of Miyajima, at about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant. It appears that when the steamer was approaching the rock, three fishing boats were sighted right in the course, and the *Rohilla* altered her course to avoid a collision, whereupon she struck the sunken rock by the stern. The steamer was lifted about 14 degrees, and suffered serious damage on the bottom below the bridge. She made water rapidly and soon Nos. 2 and 3 holds were filled and the berth of the chief engineer was under water owing to the list. By about 8 o'clock a.m. the steamer was nearly submerged. There were on board 137 persons, including a crew of 87, twelve surgeons and military hospital nurses, and 31 dock workers. At about 5 o'clock in the morning the surgeons and hospital men with their effects left the steamer in the ship's boats and landed at Koso. Here the vessel's gear was also landed. The captain and officers remained on board and did their best to save their ship, but in vain. On the morning of the 18th inst. an engineer with men was to arrive from the Ujina office of the Kawasaki Dockyard, but in the opinion of an expert the vessel's position was hopeless and further operations were abandoned.

The *Rohilla* was insured for ¥150,000. She was bought by the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha from the P. & O. S.N. Company a few years ago, and in April last year was sold to the Oshiro Steamship Company of Tokyo. Since the outbreak of the war she has been serving as a hospital ship. The *Rohilla-maru* has encountered several accidents and was regarded as the most unlucky of all the steamers in the Government service. During her latest mishap the master and his officers worked hard to save those on board, with the result that all were landed without a single person being injured, a result for which the captain and officers are given every credit.

THE PEKIN SYNDICATE LTD.

In connection with the long memorial of Sheng Kung-pao, says the *Peking Times*, we recently had an opportunity of personally consulting Mr. George Jamieson and he kindly gave us the following information with regard to the present condition of affairs. It is generally reported that the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. has sold its railway, but this, Mr. Jamieson assures us is not quite exact. What has actually been done is the obtaining from the Chinese Government of a guarantee for the payment of the cost of the line and interest at 5 per cent. Originally the Syndicate was to build the line and work it for 60 years taking their chance, and at the end of that period it was to be handed over to the Chinese Government without any payment. By the present arrangement the Syndicate are on precisely the same footing as the Lu-Han or any other line, that is to say the Syndicate receives Government bonds for the cost plus interest during construction, and hold and work the line until repayment is made which is to be by instalments extending over 30 years. The Syndicate gets the use of the line for their mineral traffic, and moreover it is stipulated that after the line passes into the hands of the Chinese the rates are not to be raised against them. Sheng's Memorial sets out tolerably fairly the tedious negotiations which have ended in the above arrangement. From his point of view it no doubt seemed very unreasonable that the Syndicate should ask for this guarantee. His opinion was that the Government had already agreed to a deal too much, and to ask for more was preposterous. But for a promise obtained from Prince Ching by the British Legation at an early period, the guarantee would probably not have been obtained at all. As it is the Syndicate has had to give up something, namely to give the Chinese Government the option of taking a half share in the working of the iron in Shansi. By the original agreement the Chinese were to receive one quarter of the net profits after payment of 5 per cent. on the capital employed, they contributing nothing. Now they find half the capital and take half the profits. Mr. Jamieson is of the opinion that if the Chinese act up to the spirit of this agreement it will be advantageous to both the Chinese and the Syndicate. The possibilities in Shansi are very great but, remote as it is from the Consuls and gunboats, a foreign company would work under serious disadvantage unless it carried with it the good will of the officials and people. It is hoped, of course, that this will be secured by the co-operating scheme. Sheng Kung-pao, however, is wrong in supposing that the Pukow railway scheme was abandoned in deference to his opposition. It is not abandoned at all, but is only in abeyance. What happened was this: The British and Chinese Corporation held preliminary contracts for a line from Chinkiang, afterwards changed to Pukow, running north and joining the German line from Tientsin (Anglo-German concession) and also a line from Pukow to Hsinyang a point on the Lu-Han railway. The Syndicate's proposed line would have run at an angle between these two or rather, owing to the configuration of the country, it would have run for about 100 miles nearly parallel with the Pukow-Tientsin line. It was obvious there would be an undesirable rivalry between two British companies so far as this port was concerned, and that it would be to their mutual advantage to pool their interests and have a joint line. This and other considerations led to an amalgamation of the two companies for all future railway development north of the Yangtze, and having come to a satisfactory agreement between themselves they approached the Chinese Government and were able to obtain a general settlement for the future, linking up the lower Yangtze with Kaifong and the Yellow River and including conditional concessions in other parts of China. The details of this settlement have not yet been made public. The first step in the programme however, is the settlement of the agreement for the Anglo-German line from Tientsin to the Yangtze, and this still blocks the way. Meantime the Syndicate, which hopes to be turning

out coal in Honan very shortly has made an arrangement with the Lu-Han railway for the conveyance of minerals over their line at reasonable rates.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO. DIVIDEND.

The secretary informs us that, subject to audit, the directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, will recommend at the forthcoming meeting a dividend of 12 per cent (= \$6 per Share), and carry forward about \$500,000.

CHINESE AS BOYCOTTERS.

At a Shanghai "boycott" meeting on the 19th inst. there were quite a number of eloquent and patriotic speeches made, in which the speakers exhorted everyone present to maintain a firm front to show to the world that in this instance, at any rate, there is a united China. "For," said one gentleman (Taotai Ma) "some Americans have sneered at us saying that there is nothing to fear because we Chinese never can unite. Even the previous U.S. Minister in a recent speech made the same sneering allusion. We will show by precept and example how fallacious an idea this is on the part of such Americans." Other speakers showed how little Japan by her unity and determination had beaten her huge opponent Russia, showing the world what Asiatics are able to do when thoroughly aroused. Cannot China easily do the same? Cannot China by a united front and firm determination obtain her desire, also, by the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Treaty? At this stage of the proceedings the members of the Piece Goods Guild came forward and swore that beginning from the 20th of July they had decided not to buy any more American piece and other goods until the purpose in view of the nation had been properly obtained. The meeting was then asked for a show of hands that beginning from the next day no one present would purchase or contract for any more goods of American manufacture. Every one present raised his or her hand.

CHINA AND MANCHURIA.

However stupid the matter may appear, there being indications that a section of the Peking authorities are serious about having their Government represented at the coming Washington conference, the *Jiji* would offer a word of admonition, lest China at the behest of some unscrupulous foreign instigators, may end her attempt by making herself a laughing stock of the world, to her lasting injury. Manchuria is indisputably a Chinese Empire; but actually destitute of power to maintain neutrality in the territory concerned, she allowed the war to be waged in Manchuria. Add to this, the fact that her sovereignty over that dominion had been more nominal than real, even in the ante-war days, Russia being its real occupant, it will become plain that the mere fact of holding the peace conference will not entitle China to have a voice in the settlement of the Russo-Japanese dispute which arose out of that territory. Besides, China ought to have sense enough to know that absolutely no other party is to be admitted in the conference. Furthermore, if it were Russia that would return to the occupation of Manchuria, China might have good cause to be apprehensive of the final cession of the territory; but that being not the case, it might have been expected that she would show more sense than doubt Japan's declared motives and intentions. True, our immovable policy is for the maintenance of the open door principle in China and the permanent peace in the Far East; and the time will of necessity come when, in order to secure better prosecution of this policy, we may confer with China on a working arrangement about Manchuria; but in that case our negotiations will be with China, just as exclusively as the conference will be with Russia alone. But that will be after the war is over, and the journal advises China not to make a fool of herself by prematurely trying to meddle with business with which she has no right whatever to interfere.

RESCUE FROM DROWNING.

On the 22nd July the steam launch *Bailey* and a cutter from the U.S.S. *Callao* collided in the harbour, the cutter's crew, three in number, being capsized into the water, and one of them, who was unable to swim, being nearly drowned. He was, however, rescued by the gallant action of Constable D. Foley, who was on board the Police pinnace which steamed up to the scene. The constable took in the situation at a glance, and diving into the water in all his apparel, caught the drowning man as he was about to sink. He kept the sailor afloat until Messrs. Lane Crawford's launch appeared and took him and his unconscious charge out of the water.

The sailor was restored to consciousness and sent off to his ship. The Commander of the *Callao* witnessed the whole affair and speaks highly of the bravery of Constable Foley, whose plucky act has been referred to the Captain Superintendent of Police. A report of the rescue is to be furnished to His Excellency the Governor, who will no doubt bring the matter under the notice of the Royal Humane Society, and thus obtain for the plucky constable the medal he so well deserves.

THE COLLISION INQUIRY.

Later in the morning, Mr. Basil Taylor, Assistant Harbour Master, held an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the collision.

John Eagan, petty officer in charge of the cutter, said: I was going from the U.S.S. *Callao* to the *Zafiro*. I saw the *Bailey* on my port bow coming from Blake Pier and steering to pass to the eastward of the *Zafiro*. She was close up to me before I saw her. She did not attempt to get out of my way, but came straight on and ran into me, striking me about two feet from the bow on the port side. I could not see any one on the deck of the launch. My boat is a four-oared cutter-gig. When the collision took place three of my men were knocked overboard. The police pinnace appeared within a minute, and they threw a life buoy, and P.C. 77 (Douglas Foley) jumped overboard and saved one of the men who could not swim.

Chau Cheong Kam, coxswain of the *Bailey*, said: I was on my way from Blake Pier to Bailey's works in Kowloon Bay. I saw the cutter first about 100 yards off on my port bow. I could not see her before because a Manila steamer was in the way.

E. Bover, one of the crew of the *Callao*'s cutter, corroborated the evidence given by Eagan.

His Worship found that Chau Cheong Kam was not keeping a proper look out. He shaved the bows of the *Zafiro* too close, and took no proper steps to avoid a collision, therefore his certificate would be suspended for two months.

DISOBEDIENT FIREMEN.

MANILA RUN UNPOPULAR.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court the 27 July six Chinese firemen from the s.s. *Loong Sang* were charged with disobeying lawful orders, in that they refused to work when ordered to do so by the chief engineer.

One of the defendants informed His Worship that he refused because he had been struck by the second engineer.

His Worship (to the chief engineer)—You know there must be no striking on board.

The Chief Engineer—There has been none. Your Worship. We are very careful to treat the men as well as possible but the trouble is that they do not like the Manila run because they have to be washed and inspected. It is a very difficult run to keep men on as they only make a convenience of it while waiting for other ships.

Another of the defendants informed His Worship that he refused duty because he was seasick.

His Worship—No! No! You don't get seasick in Hongkong Harbour!

Other defendants informed His Worship that their work was too hard, but none of the stories told succeeded in gaining the sympathy of the magistrate; and the defendants were each sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

The following correspondence has reached us for publication:—

CONSULAR SERVICE, U.S.A.

Canton, China, July 22nd, 1905.

GENTLEMEN,—Herewith please find enclosed copies of notes interchanged between the American and British Legations at Peking, to which it is agreed that mutual protection shall be given in their respective Consular Courts in China against infringement by those under their jurisdiction of trade marks duly registered in the United States and Great Britain.

If you are of the opinion that these notes would prove of any value or interest to your readers, you have the privilege to publish the same as news items.—Yours respectfully,

Signed for the American Consul General
28th June, 1905.

Mr. Minister and Dear Colleague:

The Acting Secretary of State of the United States has informed me in an instruction dated 17th April, 1905, that you have been authorized by your Government to enter into a reciprocal agreement with me for the mutual protection of trade marks registered in the United States and Great Britain against infringement in China, by the citizens or subjects of our respective nations; and he has given me authority to effect with you, by an exchange of notes, an agreement for the reciprocal protection of American and British trade marks in China.

In pursuance of the general agreement reached between our respective governments on the subject, it affords me much satisfaction to agree on behalf of the government of the United States, that henceforth trade marks of British subjects, having been duly registered in the United States of America, will be protected against infringement by such persons as come under the jurisdiction of the United States Consular Courts in China, in which effectual provision exists for the punishment of such infringements by American citizens.—I have the honour to be, my dear colleague, your obedient servant.

W. W. ROCKHILL.
Peking, 28th June, 1905.

Mr. Minister and dear Colleague:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, informing me that you have been authorized by your government to effect with me, by an exchange of notes, an agreement for the reciprocal protection of American and British trade marks in China.

I beg to thank you for this communication and to assure you that it affords me much satisfaction to enter into this reciprocal agreement, and that henceforth protection will be afforded in China by His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Corea and the provincial Courts to trade marks of citizens of the United States, which have been duly registered in Great Britain in conformity with "The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 to 1888."

At the same time it appears necessary to mention that the consent in writing of His Majesty's Minister or Charge d'Affaires must be obtained on each occasion, which consent will be given as a matter of course in consequence of the assurance contained in your note reply that effectual provision exists for the punishment in the United States Consular Courts in China of infringement, by such persons as come under the jurisdiction of those Courts, of the trade-marks of British subjects which shall have been duly registered in the United States of America.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

ERNEST SATOW.

His Excellency, the Honourable W. W. ROCKHILL, etc.

Mr. Pokotillof, in conversation with some high Chinese officials before leaving Peking, is reported to have explained that he was going to settle peace, and that one of Russia's main objects in agreeing to peace terms was owing to the sufferings of the Chinese in Manchuria, which excites the Government's pity. And in agreeing to end the war Russia again shows China her friendship. The native papers are said to be sprinkled with ideographic giggles.

COMMERCIAL.

SILK.

CANTON, 28th July, 1905.—Third Crop is definitely estimated at 6,000 bales, against 10,000 bales in 1903, and 7,000 bales in 1904. The quality and colour are better than 2nd crop. Long-reels.—The improved demand for Europe was maintained during the earlier part of the fortnight, but latterly business has been almost completely stopped by the daily advancing Exchange. In spite of this fact, dealers not only maintain a very firm front, but, in view of the excessively high cost of 3rd crop cocoons, even incline towards higher prices, as shown by subjoined quotations. From sales made we quote in 2nd crop: Fres. Wing Cheong Sing 11/13 at \$900; Kum Lun Tai 13/15 at \$880; Chee Chung Wo 13/15 at \$850; Tung Wo Hing 13/15 at \$840; Best 2e Ordre 18/22 and Bon 2e Ordre 18/22 at \$760 and \$745 respectively; Yee Wo Lun 11/13, 13/15 and 14/18 at \$800, \$755 and \$735 respectively; Yee Wo Hing 11/13, 13/15 and 14/18 at \$755 and \$760. Short-reels.—Have ruled fairly active with limited transactions, the market being quite bare of stock. \$860 have been paid for Kwong Wo Hing 14/16 and \$780 for Re-reels Nos. 1 & 2 (Yee Wo Hing's Blue Ticket.) Waste Silk.—Business has been checked by the inflated condition of prices in the interior, native speculators practically controlling the country stock. Stock of Silk in Canton: 200 bales.

Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Silk Circular, dated Shanghai, July 15th, 1905, states:—The Home Markets are firm. Gold Kiling is quoted in London at 11-10½. Raw Silk.—Early in the week a moderate business was transacted in Tsatees, at advancing rates, but during the latter half the demand has almost ceased. Kashings have been taken on the basis of \$560 for Duck M. Yellow Silk.—A small business has been done in Mienyangs and Mienchews. Hand Filatures.—Are neglected. Steam Filatures.—The Market keeps firm but business has been limited to a few purchases in fine sizes for Lyons, and one or two for America. Tussah Filatures.—A considerable business has been done lately for both markets. Waste Silk.—There have been some further settlements of Filature Flosses, but beyond a small settlement of Kading Frisonets 70,20,10 which is perhaps too small to be quoted as opening the market in this waste, we do not hear of anything being done in any of the standard new wastes.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 28th July.—The position of the market is nearly the same as when last reported. Shekloong, No. 1, White.....\$9.00 to \$9.05 pels.
Do. " 2, White.....7.50 to 7.55 "
Do. " 1, Brown.....6.20 to 6.25 "
Do. " 2, Brown.....6.00 to 6.05 "
Swatow, No. 1, White.....9.00 to 9.10 "
Do. " 2, White.....7.60 to 7.65 "
Do. " 1, Brown.....6.05 to 6.10 "
Do. " 2, Brown.....5.80 to 5.85 "
Foochow Sugar Candy.....12.00 to 12.05 "
Shekloong "11.90 to 11.95 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 28th July.—The prices are going downward, favourable harvest having been reported.
Saigon, Ordinary.....\$2.50 to \$2.55
" Round, good quality3.80 to 3.85
" Long.....3.90 to 3.95
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 23.05 to 3.10
" Garden, " No. 13.10 to 3.15
" White,4.05 to 4.10
" Fine Cargo4.15 to 4.20

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 27th July.

Quotations are:—Allow'ce net to 1 catty.

Malwa New	\$1180	to	per picul.
Malwa Old	\$1260	to	do.
Malwa Older	\$1300	to	do.
Malwa V. Old	\$1360	to	do.
Persian fine quality	\$1020	to	do.
Persian extra fine	\$1070	to	do.
Patna New	\$1105	to	per chest.
Patna Old	\$	to	do.
Benares New	\$1060	to	do.
Benares Old	\$	to	do.

COAL.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their Coal Report of July 28th, state that 9 steamers are expected at Hongkong with a total of 36,000 tons of Japan coal, and 5,000 tons of Indian coal. Since July 28th, 11 steamers have arrived with a total of 47,100 tons of coal. The market generally rules very quiet. Quotations:—

Cardiff	\$15.00	\$16.00	ex-ship.
Australian	\$10.50	\$11.00	ex-ship.
Yubari Lump	\$12.00	ex-ship,	nominal
Milki Lump	\$11.00	ex-ship,	nominal
Moji Lump	\$9.00	to \$9.50	ex-ship, quiet.

COTTON.

HONGKONG 28th July:—At last prices moderate business done. Stock about 3,000 bales.

Bombay	\$21.00 to 23.00	per pel.
Bengal (New), Rangoon	22.00 to 26.00	"
and Dacca	"	"
Shanghai and Japanese	26.00 to 28.00	"
Tungchow and Ningpo	26.00 to 28.00	"

Reported sales 400 bales.

YARN.

Mr. Eduljee, in his Report, dated Hongkong 28th July, says:—The demand from the country having fallen away considerably owing to the gathering of the new rice crop, importers have experienced less enquiry, and to move off goods as they arrive, have submitted to a small decline of 50 cents to a dollar per bale in special instances. The willingness of holders, however, to meet buyers has not led to any increase of business, as, without an outlet, dealers refrain from committing themselves; but taking advantage of the weakness of the position are doing their utmost to "bear" the market in anticipation of a resumption of demand next month. The Bombay market is reported strong.

Local Manufacture:—No business reported.

Japanese Yarn:—The low prices now ruling here are diverting the stream of shipments northward.

Raw Cotton:—The limited country demand which exists for Indian descriptions, is freely met by dealers from their late heavy purchases. New business from first hands has, consequently, been checked, and we have to report sales of only 350 bales superfine Bengal at \$23 to \$25½ with an estimated stock of about 4,600 bales. Quotations are Indian \$23 to \$26 and China \$25 to \$27.

Exchange on India has fluctuated slightly and closes to-day at Rs. 140½ for T/T and Rs. 141 for Post. On Shanghai 71 and on Japan 92½.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ending the 14th instant, viz:

Indian:—Buying for Newchwang and Tientsin still continues, and with a fair enquiry for the River Ports, total sales aggregate 7,581 bales. No. 10s forming more than three-fourths of the settlements. Prices show little or no change and the market closes firm with an estimated stock of 55,000 bales.

Japanese:—Prices show an advance of one fael, but settlements are small and barely amounts to 1,000 bales, No. 10s being sold at Tls. 95 to 103, and No. 20s at Tls. 105 to 109, close strong.

Local:—The market is steady, but not much business has been done, and sales of 100 bales No. 10s at Tls. 85½ and of 100 bales No. 12s at Tls. 87½ are reported.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co's. Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 20th July 1905, states:—The two months probation which certain of the would-be leading spirits in China gave to the American People to consider the proposed new clauses in the 'Exclusion Act' having expired, and no satisfaction having so far been received, the question of taking energetic action is now to the fore. A mass meeting of upwards of 1,500 representatives of all classes of trade was held last night, and, although it was pretty unanimous that something should be done, it seemed difficult to decide where to draw the line, and the result was a by no means unanimous resolution that no further orders should be given for products of the United States. A supplementary meeting is to be held at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, when possibly some feasible plan may be devised, but so far the Piece Goods dealers, at all events, do not seem inclined to commit themselves to any comprehensive boycott, for the natural reason they do not wish to jeopardize their trade. The questions involved do not appear to have been properly thought out by the organisers of the meeting. On one of the most prominent of the Piece Goods dealers enquiring what he was expected to do with the goods he had on order, was told by the chairman not to

take them, but when he replied he could not "lose face" in that manner, the answer was "well don't order any more"—or words to that effect. No very great importance need be attached to this agitation, in our opinion. A very small proportion of China's millions cares a straw about the treatment their nationals receive in other countries, and it would weigh absolutely nothing against a possible commercial gain however small. It is purely and simply a bluff, although it may not be so intended by the promoters, and, judging by the effect it is producing on interested parties in the States, it is having just the desired result. Probably no more inopportune time than the present, so far as Piece Goods are concerned, could have been selected for the promulgation of such a scheme, one great fear being that such an opportunity would not be lost sight of by the Japanese, who would immediately usurp the trade and supply Manchuria's wants, either direct or from the States. The current business in the meantime has been very slow, although clearances, for the time of the year, cannot be complained of, and notwithstanding some importers still continue growling at the dulness of the Hankow trade, others are fairly well satisfied. Tientsin continues to take a fair quantity, the steamer agents, at all events, not complaining of a want of freight. The auctions are supplying the trade with fair liberality and the returns they are getting cannot be unsatisfactory. The home markets appear to have been somewhat agitated by the violent fluctuations in American Cotton, which declined 30 points in Liverpool the day after our last was written, and then recovered 25 points two days ago, the latest quotation being 6.07d. for Mid-American, but Egyptian has remained unchanged at 7½d. The Manchester market is very strong, would-be operators finding it impossible to connect, apart from the distant delivery required. The New York market is almost equally unapproachable, although it is reported at least one transaction has gone through for this. The Yarn markets are strong in sympathy with Cotton, and further contracts are reported by the Local Mills at advancing prices. Piece Goods.—Beyond the regular auctions business from first hands is greatly restricted owing to the scarcity of available supplies, by far the greater portion of the heavy cargoes coming in being on Native account. Those who have goods, however, are now indisposed to sell unless at adequate prices, though they realise it is practically impossible to obtain replacing cost. A noticeable improvement has taken place in the demand for 4 yard American Shirtings, the narrow fold more particularly, and what looked like a bad egg a short while ago is now full of promise.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Hyson*, sailed on 21st July. For Genoa:—25 cases staranised, 500 cases cassia. For Marseilles:—220 packages tea, 134 bales waste silk, 30 cases essential oil, 32 packages human hair, 50 cases gallnuts, 200 cases cassia, 215 bales bamboos. For Marseilles or Havre:—10 cases essential oil. For Havre:—10 cases cassia, 500 rolls matting. For Bordeaux:—576 rolls matting. For Liverpool:—84 packages tea, 220 bales waste silk. For Buenos Ayres:—785 packages tea. For London:—66 packages effects and sundries, 76 rolls matting, 200 bales waste silk, 45 cases bristles, 48 cases Rattanware, &c., 148 bales canes, 1849 packages firecrackers, 48 cases shell, 100 bags ore, 100 casks soy, 10 cases human hair, 50 casks preserves, 193 bales feathers. For Glasgow:—18 packages effects, &c., 100 casks ginger. For Manchester:—150 bales waste silk. For U. K., or Continent:—33 bales feathers, 265 bags ore, 7 cases human hair, 88 bales canes, 40 bales feathers. For Amsterdam:—25 casks ginger. For Antwerp:—200 bales bamboos, 100 bales feathers.

Per M. M. steamer *Tourane*, sailed on 25th July. For Marseilles:—230 bales raw silk, 151 bales waste silk, 13 cases silk piece goods, 345 packages tea, 50 packages human hair, 15 cases provisions, 6 cases curios, 14 cases ylang-ylang oil, 3 bales tobacco, 4 cases cigars, 14 cases sundries. For Lyons:—250 bales raw silk. For Milan:—50 bales raw silk.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 28th July.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer	1/10½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/10½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/10½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/10½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11½

ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	237
Credits 4 months' sight	240½
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	193
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	46
Credits, 60 days' sight	46½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	140½
Bank, on demand	141
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	140½
Bank, on demand	141
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	71
Private, 30 days' sight	72
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	92½
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	92½
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	6½ p.c.m.
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	113½
ON HAIPHONG.—	
On demand	1½ p.c.m.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	1 p.c.m.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	62
SEVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$10.45
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$55.50
BAR SILVER, per oz.	27½

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 28th July, 1905.—The market continues to rule very quiet and without elasticity, and in the absence or comparative absence of time business, it is more than likely to remain so. Activity in such a restricted market is impossible if it is dependent entirely on a cash business, and as the rapidly decreasing forward settlements are worked off month by month, the inactivity is likely to become more accentuated, unless a healthy forward business is instituted.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai. The market has steadied during the week and for the first time for many weeks we have no material advance to report. Small sales have been effected at \$915 and \$917½, the market closing steady at \$915. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders have ruled steady and in demand at \$73, at which rate only a few shares have changed hands; at time of closing buyers at \$74 rule the market and no shares appear to be obtainable. Unions have further improved to \$730 with buyers and no sales to report. Cantons remain unchanged at \$325. North Chinas and Yangtszes no business to report.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires, after sales at \$305 in the early part of the week, suddenly rose to \$315 with sales, market closing steady at that rate. China Fires continue weak and on offer without business.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have changed hands in small lots at \$26½. Indos in the early part of the week improved to \$94 on a demand from Shanghai and a fair number of shares changed hands; later, however on the Shanghai demand ceasing the rate fell again to \$93 at which rate also a fair business was done. Market closes steady at \$93. No other business under this heading to report.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have ruled erratic but with a decidedly upward tendency. In the early part of the week buyers at \$211 not being satisfied, the rate steadily rose and after small sales at \$215 and \$216, sales were effected as high as \$218½ cash, at which rate buyers rule the market. For August sales are reported at \$218 to \$220. Luzons have declined to \$28.

MINING.—Rauhs have receded to \$5 without any business to speak of.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been dealt in at \$196 and close quiet at that rate. Kowloon Wharves have ruled in good demand and the rate has gradually risen, practically without sales to \$97½ ex div., paid on 26th inst., market closing firm. New Amoy Docks have been placed at \$17 and close with buyers. Farnhams are easier at Tls. 149.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have found further buyers at \$120 cum div. and close steady at \$116½ ex div. of \$3½ paid on 27th inst. Hotels have ruled in fair demand and the rate has further improved to \$144, after small sales at \$142 and \$143. West Points, have been enquired for and sales effected at \$53 cum div., and \$51½ ex div., paid on 27th inst., closing firm.

COTTON MILLS.—Hongkongs have receded to \$16 with sellers and small sales, the other Cotton Mill quotations are taken from Shanghai.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Geo. Fenwicks have declined to \$28 and \$26. Electrics to \$16 and \$10½. South China Morning Posts to \$21 and Watkins to \$7. Watsons have been placed at \$12½ and later at \$13, closing with buyers, and Green Islands at \$26½ and \$26. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

QUOTATIONS.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$100
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shai.	\$125	\$915
National B. of China	25	\$38, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$61, sales & buyers
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$11.75
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$10
China Provident	\$10	\$84, buyers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.	Tls. 50	Tls. 47
Hongkong	\$10	\$16, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 43
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 53, buyers
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 160, sales &
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$17, sellers
Docks & Wharves—		
Farnham, B. & Co.	Tls. 100	Tls. 140
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$93½, ex div., buy.
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$196 o. c. n.
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$17, sales & buyers
Shai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 190
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$28, sellers
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$26½, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$16, sellers
Do. New	\$5	\$10½, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$212½
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$144, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$242½, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$50	\$152
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	\$15, sellers
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$325
China Fire	\$20	\$85, sales & sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$74, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$315, buyers
North China	25	Tls. 82
Union	\$100	\$730, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$172½
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$116½, ex div.
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$12½, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$40, sellers
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 122, ex div.
West Point Building	\$50	\$514, buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fes. 250	\$490
Rauhs	18 10	\$5, sellers
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$94, sellers
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$218½, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$28, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$20, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$35, sellers
H., Canton & M.	\$15	\$26½, sales & sellers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	\$10	\$93
Shell Transport Co.	\$1	\$21s., sellers
Do. Preference	\$10	\$8. 10s.
Star Ferry	\$10	\$34, sellers
Do. New	\$5	\$26, sellers
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	\$53	\$50
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$21, sellers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$8
Do. New	\$3	\$7½, buyers
Stores & Dispensaries.		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$36
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$11½, sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$7, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$13, buyers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$9½, sellers
Do. Founders	\$10	\$180

VERNON & SMYTH. Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co.'s Share Report for the week ending July 20th, 1905, states:—The principal business during the week has been in S. C. Farnham, Boyd's Shares, but generally speaking the market has been quiet. The T.T. sight rate on London to-day is 2/7½. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. These are obtainable locally at \$875 ex 73. Hongkong rate \$895. Marine and Fire Insurance.—China Traders have been placed at \$73 ex 73. Unions are in demand both locally and in Hongkong. No business reported in Fire Insurance. Shipping.—Indo-Chinas were placed on the 13th at Tls. 72 for July; Tls. 74 and 73 October, Tls. 75 December. On the 14th at Tls. 73 September, Tls. 74 October, and Tls. 74½ and 75 December. On the 17th at Tls. 70 for July and Tls. 74 December. The dividend of 12 shillings was paid on the 18th inst. On the 18th business was transacted at Tls. 65 and 65½ cash ex div. and Tls. 69 for July and 73½ December cum div. On the 19th Tls. 65 for July, Tls. 68 October and Tls. 69½ December. The Stock Exchange have fixed the dividend rate at 2/8, equivalent to Tls. 4.50 per share. Shanghai Tugs have been placed at Tls. 60; preference shares are offering. Docks and Wharves.—S. C. Farnham, Boyds. The market opened on the 13th with sales at Tls. 140, 141 and 139 for July; Tls. 146 August, and Tls. 146½/47 December. On the 14th Tls. 139/38 July, Tls. 140 August, 142½, and 141 September, Tls. 145 and 145½ December. On the 15th Tls. 140 cash and July, Tls. 144 November, and Tls. 146 December. On the 17th Tls. 141 July, Tls. 147 December. On the 18th Tls. 142½ 143 cash, and Tls. 148 September, Tls. 147 October, and Tls. 149/50, 148½ December. On the 19th Tls. 142½ cash, Tls. 146 October. At closing there are sellers at Tls. 149 for December. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. The market opened with sales for July at Tls. 186, rose to Tls. 187½ and 190. Tls. 195 for September and October; Tls. 200/95 December. On the 17th shares were placed at Tls. 197 August, Tls. 198 September, and 198½ October. On the 18th Tls. 200 and 197½ December. On the 19th Tls. 192½ cash, and Tls. 196 September. The market closes weaker with shares offering at Tls. 192½ cash and Tls. 197½ for December. Sugars.—Peraks have been placed at Tls. 68. Mining.—Weihaiwei Golds have been placed at \$9. Lands.—Shanghai Lands. These have been placed at Tls. 124 and 125 for cash. There are sellers at the latter rate. Industrial.—Ewos have been placed at Tls. 47, 49 and 50. Internationals at Tls. 45; and Laou-Kung-Mows at Tls. 55, and 56½. Enquiries for the two latter stocks still continue. Shanghai Gas at Tls. 126; Major Brothers at Tls. 72½; Shanghai Ice at Tls. 25. Langkats. The market has continued very steady during the week, and sales for cash have been done at Tls. 187½ and 185 and July at the same rates. September at Tls. 188 and 190. October Tls. 197½ and 190; December Tls. 197½ and 197, 195, 200, 190 and 192½. The market closes quiet with sellers forward. Stores and Hotels.—Centrals \$18; Astor House \$31 and \$31½ and \$32 cash and July; Hall and Holtz at \$27; weeks at \$19½ and \$20. Miscellaneous.—Telephones at Tls. 58, 56 and 57. Horse Bazaars Tls. 80. Loans and Debentures.—No business reported.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 28th July.—The volume of business transacted during the period under review is small, and rates remain about the same as that of the preceding fortnight. From Saigon to Philippines, two small carriers have been closed at 28 and 26 cents respectively; to other directions, no demand. From north coast Java to Hongkong, resulting in the fixture of three steamers at 30 and 29 cents, and more tonnage might be placed at the latter figure. Hongkong to Shanghai, \$2 00 last; to Swatow, \$1 50 offering. Coal freights are weak. South Japan Coal port to Hongkong, \$1.30 per ton; to Singapore, \$1.30 per ton.

The following are the settlements:—

Taishan—British steamer, 1,122 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines (30,000 piculs), 28 cents per picul.

Brunhilde—German steamer, 872 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 26 cents per picul.

Hellas—German steamer, 1,539 tons, Hongkong to Shanghai, \$2.50 per ton.

Derwent—British steamer, 1,309 tons, Sourabaya to Hongkong, 29 cents per picul.

Childar—Norwegian steamer, 1,102 tons, one port north coast Java to Hongkong, 30 cents per picul (wet sugar).

Gaea—Norwegian steamer, 624 tons, two ports north coast Java to Hongkong, 30 cents per picul (wet sugar).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

- July—
 23, Kenilworth, Amr. str., from Manila.
 23, Tourane, French str., from Yokohama.
 24, Amigo, German str., from Haiphong.
 24, Brand, Norwegian str., from Canton.
 24, Catherine Apear, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
 24, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 24, Kampot, Fr. str., from Kwangchowwan.
 24, Kwongsang, British str., from Shanghai.
 24, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
 24, Poschan, German str., from Saigon.
 24, Sambia, German str., from Hamburg.
 24, Sydney, French str., from Marseilles.
 24, Vandalia, German str., from New York.
 25, Achilles, British str., from Liverpool.
 25, Benledi, British str., from London.
 25, Cheangchow, British str., from Singapore.
 25, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., from Amoy.
 25, Empress of China, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
 25, Heim, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 25, Rubi, British str., from Manila.
 26, Athenian, British str., from Vancouver.
 26, Blackheath, British str., from Canton.
 26, Derwent, British str., from Saigon.
 26, Esang, British str., from Canton.
 26, Glory, British battleship, from W'haiwei.
 26, Kowloon, German str., from Canton.
 26, Malta, British str., from Bombay.
 26, Pelayo, British str., from Singapore.
 27, Ambria, German str., from Moji.
 27, Hopsang, British str., from Sourabaya.
 27, Kansu, British str., from Canton.
 27, Kenesee, British str., from Shanghai.
 27, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Canton.
 27, Kwongsang, British str., from Canton.
- July—
 24, Bedouin, British str., for Singapore.
 24, Brunhilde, German str., for Saigon.
 24, Hangsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 24, Hedwig Menzell, German str., for Saigon.
 24, Ithaka, German str., for Shanghai.
 24, Kalgan, British str., for Iloilo.
 24, Powhatan, British str., for Chemulpo.
 24, Singora, German str., for Bangkok.
 24, Sydney, French str., for Shanghai.
 24, Waibora, British str., for Straits.
 25, Gironde, French str., for Haiphong.
 25, Gladesry, British str., for Singapore.
 25, Gregory Apear, British str., for Calcutta.
 25, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
 25, Hans Wagner, Swed. str., for Nikolayevsk.
 25, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 25, Kansu, British str., for Canton.
 25, Kwongsang, British str., for Canton.
 25, Prinz Waldemar, Ger. str., for Melbourne.
 25, Sambia, German str., for Yokohama.
 25, Tean, British str., for Manila.
 25, Tourane, French str., for Europe.
 25, Vandalia, German str., for Foochow.
 26, Achilles, British str., for Shanghai.
 26, Brand, Norwegian str., for Chinkiang.
 26, Childar, Norwegian str., for Samarang.
 26, Kampot, French str., for Kwangchowwan.
 26, Paklat, German str., for Bangkok.
 26, Promise, Norwegian str., for Anping.
 27, Amigo, German str., for Haiphong.
 27, Conlson, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Kowloon, German str., for Bangkok.
 27, Malta, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Pelayo, British str., for Tientsin.
 27, Sutli, British cruiser, for Weihaiwei.
 27, Taiping, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 27, Wongkoi, German str., for Bangkok.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Catherine Apear*, from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Braga and child, Capt. Nielsson, Mr. J. B. Windsor.
 Per *Sachsen*, for Hongkong from Yokohama, Messrs. P. T. da Silva and Mime Ito; from Kobe, Messrs. H. Jauni, Hoskins and son, N. M. Arab and S. Yamamoto; from Nagasaki, Mr. C. M. Jenkins, Col. and Mrs. Kennon, and Mr. P. Stoppa; from Shanghai, Messrs. J. Arima, S. C. B. Edmondson, Miss O. Strachan, Mr. S. A. Serebrenck, Mr. and Mrs. Kaplan, Mrs. A. S. C. Hooper, Messrs. E. Oever and P. J. Willett, Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. O. Cruz, Messrs. L. d'Aguair and T. Nishikado; from Foochow, Mr. H. A. J. Macray; for Singapore from Kobe, Messrs. S. Donnenberg, H. Kubo and J. Weir; from Foochow, Misses Julia Bonafield and McClelland; for Penang from Nagasaki, Mr. S.

Nagano; for Colombo from Kobe, Mr. D. R. Arton; for Port Said from Kobe, Mr. Synastwed; from Shanghai, Messrs. V. Ivanchenko and V. Sheochenko; for Naples from Yokohama, Messrs. S. Ogawa, Cook and Darwin Root; from Shanghai, Mr. J. A. Welbourne; for Genoa, from Yokohama, Mr. de Mau, Miss E. Preiss'er, and Mr. T. Seo; from Kobe, Mr. K. Shimomura; from Nagasaki, Mr. O. Muller; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Th. Stein, General Y. C. Chang, Major C. W. Wei, Capt. A. Ronberg, Mr. Oscar M. Herzog, Mrs. Huygen, Messrs. A. Collins, W. Muller and G. Bolz; for Southampton from Shanghai, Miss Marie Rogger, Mrs. John Coura, Revs. J. H. Rhodes and R. F. Williams; for Antwerp from Yokohama, Mr. de Man, Messrs. von Werthern, Juliette Claude and Josephine Mouth; for Hamburg from Yokohama, Mr. Wm. Falck and Consul H. Emil Klein; from Shanghai, Miss Marie Danter, Messrs. A. Stodd, E. Korb, Nasar, L. P. Paulsen, Olsen, Tofdol and Neumann; for London from Yokohama, Messrs. J. R. Richardson, R. S. Hansell, R. Landells, Roberts, J. Forbes, Rev. and Mrs. Sweet and 2 children, Mr. T. P. Purvis, Miss Purvis, Mr. K. Samakawa, Capt. P. R. Silverlock, Messrs. C. P. Hansen, Wepplaham, Fieak, Nielsen, R. Park, F. Fradholm, A. Burghardt, C. Nymann, J. Mangerson, E. Lundgreen, J. V. Tameson, Wenskoriky, Ohlsen, Kolonsky, Lepistes, Hanke, Legorie, and Ad. Dureity; from Kobe, Messrs. A. J. Marshall, D. Butler, J. Stokes, C. Saltmarsh, A. Robb, Capt. Abbott, Messrs. Johnson, Neill, Watson Chailton, R. Collier, Hammond and Phil. Watson; from Shanghai, Mr. W. S. Jackson.

Per *Sydney*, for Hongkong from Singapore, Messrs. J. Winter and Radetura; from Saigon, Mrs. Nacl, Mrs. Baldwin and 3 children, Mr. J. Thevenet, Misses Anza and Zuba, and Mr. Matsuo; for Shanghai from Marseilles, Messrs. Caulais, Lhopital, Hewelin, Ruby, F. Nogens, Mr. and Mrs. Pierrugues, Messrs. Schwartz and Frue; from Port Said, Mr. Caragalarin; from Colombo, Sisters Gabrielle and Colombe; from Singapore, Mr. Bowen, from Saigon, Mr. J. Dabene, Messrs. Leda and Midsakama, Mrs. Dancaurt, Messrs. Kopp, Esther Huskenritz and E. Zurenne; for Kobe from Singapore, Messrs. J. Uno and Komshi; for Yokohama from Marseilles, Mr. J. J. Carillo, Mr. and Mrs. Ono and infant, Messrs. Eeiffenberg, Dusseldapu, Shibasaki, Kummamato, and Miss Orize Rize; from Saigon, Messrs. K. Hirano, Yamaguchi, and Mrs. Ribault Lagasne.

Per *Tourane*, for Hongkong from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Jourdan, Mr. and Mrs. Bruno, Messrs. Vernenil, Dienerin, Berbet, Van der Heide, Matondaira, Nagatomi, H. Peat, and Rev. Agnesse; from Yokohama, Messrs. Dobbyn and Essabbay and family; for Saigon from Shanghai, Mrs. Balletti, Mrs. Bourdon, Mrs. Manigault, Messrs. Bonry and Genery; for Singapore from Shanghai, Mr. d'Oettinger; from Yokohama, Mr. H. D. Jones; for Colombo from Kobe, Mr. Nemura; from Shanghai, Messrs. Verelli, Costa and Griva; for Batavia from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Ferry, Mrs. G. Hall, Messrs. Goncalves Pereira and Ragnol; for Port Said from Kobe, Drs. A. Lohet, P. Cramer, N. Zourawlieff, D. Camelpaar, W. Niloff, Messrs. S. Teckfeld, W. Teckfeld and S. Kopaieff; for Marseilles from Yokohama, Rev. Mndry; from Kobe, Messrs. Ashford, W. B. Millbank, B. Wilson, Croft, and Sullivan; from Shanghai, Messrs. Cremazy and Hemmel, Lieut.-Col. Lemoel, Messrs. Marguet, Lhuillery, Gibson, Rev. Froc, Mrs. Labordery, Mrs. Diamanti, Mrs. Berthe, Mrs. E. Waltz, Messrs. Cohen, Frenkel, Schullac, Milman, Mr. and Mrs. Berkowitch and infant, Messrs. Martinoli, Kirma and Pattison.

Per *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, Mr. K. M. Laing; from Yokohama, Messrs. T. Sercombe Smith and B. Aagaard, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Capt. Tulloch, Messrs. M. W. Graham, H. B. Townsend, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Kincaid, Mr. and Mrs. G. Littledale, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and 3 children; from Kobe, Mr. R. A. Whitmore; from Nagasaki, Mr. G. L. A. Smith; from Shanghai, Masters Ramsay and Dixon, Messrs. T. F. Millard, A. Bastein, A. Ross, C. H. Haines, Rt. Rev. Bishop Corfe, Messrs. H. Moller, H. Arrp, H. G. Moore, R. C. Hislop and F. Kofod.

Per *Rubi*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Griscom, Mr. Howard Wood, Misses Rachel

Wood and Marion Wood, Messrs. E. Voelbrecht and E. V. Platt, Mrs. E. Rees, Messrs. C. M. Nygaard, H. H. Rees, E. B. Rees, Samuel McCurdy, W. D. Clark, J. H. Boble, Wm. Muhme, Miss Shika, Messrs. R. G. Elliott, M. N. de Lange and I. Shimoto.

Per *Athenian*, from Vancouver, for Hongkong, Mrs. Keem, Doctor L. Keem and Doctor Chadwick Kew; from Yokohama, Mr. L. C. Rees and Mr. T. Nuemeda; from Kobe, Mr. Iroko; from Nagasaki, Capt. Bomsson, Messrs. Paoli, Carslotti, Castaldi, Anisse and Blazy; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Ulm.

Per *Malla*, for Hongkong from London, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Seaton; from Marseilles, Mr. L. P. Solomon; from Brindisi, Mr. and Mrs. Austen; from Bombay, Mr. Gerilestone; from Singapore, Messrs. T. M. Norill and B. M. Goh; for Shanghai from Marseilles, Mr. Tolson; from London, Messrs. R. A. Graham, J. L. Howie, E. Bandman, Misses Forsyth and Maria Elba, Mr. H. Major, Misses N. Leslie and Dora Caird, Mr. Ralph Roberts, Misses G. Gorlass, Wilmot Karkeak, M. Leslie, Nora Morra, E. Pemberton, Nattie Heydon, B. French, Edie Connor and Annie Hill, Messrs. H. S. Cotter, Mark Lester and D. B. O'Connor, Messrs. Deane Percival, W. J. Baker, J. Fox, J. Vincent, Roy Smith and E. Munro, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Tunningham, Mr. Lopez, Miss Edie Probyn, and Miss Madge Quest; from Marseilles, Mr. H. S. Napier; from Bombay, Mr. E. B. Forre-t; from Colombo, Mrs. Reiner; for Yokohama from London, Mrs. Munch; from Penang, Messrs. Von Veck and Strouch.

DEPARTED.

Per *Sachsen*, for Hamburg, &c., Capt. Abbott Messrs. K. Albertz D. R. Arton, F. C. Baissavain, Mr. and Mrs. Berthold, Messrs. O. van Beveden, Oscar Blau, Misses Julia Bonafield and Bowman, Capt. Brehmer, Messrs. D. Butler, E. C. de Castellvi, Chailton, General Y. C. Chang, Mr. T. S. Choo, Misses McClelland and Juliette Claude, Messrs. Cook and A. Collins, Mrs. John Cowen and children, Dr. R. Curtius, Mr. and Mrs. Dannenberg and children, Miss Marie Danter, Messrs. W. Falck, J. Forbes, J. C. Grieve, R. S. Hansell, O. M. Herzog, J. C. Th. G. J. Heyligers, Mrs. L. H. Higgins, Miss Carmen Higgins, Miss Horace L. Higgins, Miss Helen Higgins, Dr. Hucho, Messrs. V. Ivanchenko, Johnson, Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Messrs. M. W. Jufferbruch, G. Kessing, H. Kuba, R. Landells, Dr. Liang, Consul von Loehneyaen, Mr., Mrs. and Miss de Man, Mr. A. J. Maigh, Misses J. J. M. Meyer and Josephine Mouth, Messrs. O. Mueller, Neill, S. Ogawa, Mr. and Mrs. P. Onnen, Miss Preissler, Mr., Mrs. and Mits Purvis, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Rhodes, Messrs. J. R. Richardson and Roberts, Miss Marie Rogger, Capt. A. Ronberg, Messrs. C. Roosen, D. Root, K. Samakawa, C. Saltmarsh, O. Schmidt, Mrs. Schmu'zer, Messrs. Shimomura, She chento, Capt. P. R. Silverlock, Messrs. M. Smyth, Spittels, Mr. and Mrs. Th. Stern, Messrs. A. Stodde, J. Stokes, Rev. and Mrs. Sweet and children, Messrs. Syndastwed, D. N. Tauber, A. Toll, Tzer, T. Y. Tien, Ulrich, Miss Uong, Capt. Wagner, Mr. Watson, Major C. W. Wei, Messrs. J. A. Welbourne, von Werthern, Rev. R. T. Williams, Messrs. John Williamson and E. Whorwell.

Per *Prinz Waldemar*, for Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Messrs. G. Mahler, H. Reese, A. Puff, T. Averberg, H. Buschoff, W. Schafenberger, P. H. nuerke, C. Petri and B. Steima, Sisters C. Frings, E. Wirts, D. Simons, W. Neck, L. Lindung, C. Weber, P. Schmitz and V. Steinkiller; for Matupi, Mr. J. Hama, Mrs. H. Omame and Miss O. Omatsu; for Sydney, Dr. Peet, Lieut. E. Rogers, Mr. F. van Coath, and Mrs. J. Williams and 2 children.

Per *Tourane*, for Saigon, Mr. A. Memer and Rev. P. David; for Singapore, Dr. F. Mueller, Messrs. T. Arima, A. Chopard, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kellmann, Messrs. Arumand Eunail and de Graaf; for Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. N. Kapsan; for Marseilles, Mr. George Caperan, Revs. P. Petit and P. Patuel, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Arthur, Dr. B. Lewis Paton, and Mr. Fagnax.

Printed and published by BERTRAM AUGUSTUS HALE for the Concerned, at 14, Des Voeux Road Central, City of Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet street, E.C.